The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,103—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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To Subscribers—Up-country.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 25th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 29th July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 25th July, 1881.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. COLABA, 1,460 Tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd July, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY

on the 24th and on the 1st

of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 140

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand. books. All extra Luggage charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,012	280	26th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 16th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,300	300	24th Aug.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	7th Sept.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	8th Oct.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	22nd do.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril.	2,300	300	19th Nov.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	5th Jany.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 8th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson.	28th July
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. H. Andrews.	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan.	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2329	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 550	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
BRINDISI	3342	550	Geo. Lee	29th July.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	12th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s KASHGAR on the 12th instn the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

In Re

Major A. PURCELL CURRIE

AND

Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN

OF THE

BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

RAMPART ROW.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND

27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,

With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,

General Agents.

RANGOON OIL ;

For prevention of rust.

Recommended and adopted by the War Office.

Sold in bottles at Cash Re. 1-4, Credit Re. 1-8

BY

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,

Per lb. tin, Cash Rs. 1-4.

AUSTRALIAN JAMS,

Per lb. tin, Cash 8 annas.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful

ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

MANUFACTURED BY

LUBIN OF PARIS,

COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli.
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax.	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR

STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each ..... Cash Rs. 2-4

Larger Bottles, each ..... „ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.

"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.

"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.

"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.

"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.

"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.

"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. NORVILLE begs to announce that he will give

AN ENTERTAINMENT

ON

SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

MAJOR COWPER,

MR. E. B. LAND,

AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS

have kindly given their services.

M. & Mme. L. BERGER-DEPLACE

will also appear.

PLAN now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive, in 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 9 per cask.

WARDEN & Co.

35, Meadow Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's s. s. SHAHZADA are informed of the ARRIVAL of that vessel, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods immediately, otherwise same will be landed by steamer's muccadum at the risk and expense of consignees.

Claims for broken packages must be surveyed by Captain or steamer's surveyor before removal, otherwise no claims will be admitted.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1881.

IN THE ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GALBRAITH, deceased, late of H. M.'s 66th Regiment.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the above estate have been granted by the High Court, Bombay, to REGINALD GILBERT, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay.

Creditors are required to send in particulars of their CLAIMS to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of August next, after which date the moneys belonging to this estate will be remitted to the Executors in Ireland.—Dated this 22nd July, 1881.

PAYNE & GILBERT,

Solicitors, Bombay.

PERSIAN TOOTH POWDER

IS quite free from all grittiness, has a pleasant taste, and is an agreeable dentifrice for preserving and whitening the teeth. Price per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

ANTISEPTIC BOUQUET.

INDISPENSABLE FOR THE TOILET, NURSERY AND BATH.

THIS Bouquet is much superior to the Toilet Vinegars in ordinary use, and will be found serviceable in the sick-room as a disinfectant and deodoriser. It has a delightful and refreshing perfume, and forms an excellent mouth wash. It will also be found to relieve the irritation caused by prickly heat. Price per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGIST.

RAMPART ROW AND KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRICKET.

The fixtures have been fixed for the principal Cricket Matches of this season in Western India, are hereby published at the request of those interested.

BOMBAY vs. POONA.

At Poona—FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Aug. 19th and 20th.
NORTH vs. SOUTH (excluding the Presidency Town.)
At Poona—MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29th, 30th, and 31st.
BOMBAY vs. MOFUSSIL.
At Bombay—FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 2nd & 3rd.

G. VIDAL,

Hony. Secy. for Cricket, Poona Gymkhana.

Poona, 20th July, 1881.

INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited.

OWING to the daily increase in the demand for this beverage and the additional facilities of production lately acquired by the Company, the prices has now been further reduced to Rs. 24 per case of 6 dozen bottles with discounts as follows :—

1 case Rs. 24 (no trade discount) 2½ per cent. discount for cash.
5 do. „ 24 5 per cent. do. do. do.
10 do. „ 24 7½ per cent. do. do. do.
25 do. „ 24 10 per cent. do. do. do.
50 do. „ 24 10 per cent. do. do. do.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,

Agents, Indian Zoedone Company, Limited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED TWIST, COTTON, CLOVES, AND GUM.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p. m., at Carnac Bunder, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods :—

C E	71	bales twist.
L C	8	do.
H A E & Co.	119	do.
C J	29	do.
H A M A	51	do.
M O & Co.	20	do.
N I	2	do.
N C G	14	bales cotton.
D D	31	do.
N J A	101	do.
R R	30	do.
B H	20	do.
C R K	25	do.
H A N	26	do.
T H J	43	do.
N G & Co.	1	do.
G K	7	do.
N J A	55	do.
C E P	23	do.
C P E	1	do.
Nil	9	do.

A quantity of cloves and gum.

Landed from s. s. Avoca and damaged by sea-water in putting out a fire which occurred on board.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED, a FOX-TERRIER (DOG), from 26, Mazagon Bridge Road, opposite Hamilton's Hotel. Reward offered.

NOTICE.—We have received a fresh supply of Schweitzer's Cocoatina, and is offered for sale at Rs. 3 per 1-lb. tin.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

A DUN Persian GELDING, black points, age 8 off, height 14-3½, broken to saddle and harness. Apply to MAJOR PAYNE, Camp, Baroda.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. Macaulay & Co., 24, Apollo St.

FOR SALE, a very handsome silver grey Arab HORSE, 5 years old, 14-2 high. Price, Rs. 600. Apply to SCOTT and Co., Girgaum Veterinary Stables.

INDIA-RUBBER STAMP COMPANY, 28, Meadow Street. Stamps of all shapes and sizes at moderate prices. Seals neatly executed in any language.

INDIA-rubber Solution for water-proofing, repairing diving dresses, fixing bycicle tyres, and repairing India-rubber articles, Rs. 3 per tin. John Roberts & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOG for sale at BENNETT and Co.'s sale-rooms at 2 p. m., TO-DAY.—A pretty and well-bred Bull-terrier slut, nicely painted black and white. Very docile and affectionate.

WANTED, by a BAND-MASTER, a SITUATION in Native Regiments, can furnish good references. Apply with terms to P. MITCHELL, care of the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, opposite the Hamilton's Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. G. F. Dumayne. For rent and other particulars apply to Homejee Cursetjee Dady, 1, Church Street, Fort.

LOST, a LEATHER CHEROOT CASE, marked J. G. R., with sundry memoranda in the inner case. Whoever will return same to JOHN RUSSELL, Benn, Ashley and Co., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, a white bull-terrier BITCH, dark patch over right eye, last seen following shigram along the Queen's Road and past Messrs. Stephens and Sons' premises. Whoever has or finds her will please send her to Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A. A. RUBBER STAMP Co.'s STAMPING and MARKING INK can be had at PEARSE'S, 23, Apollo Street and 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.		
19	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... ...Beaune...	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... ... Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... ... Pommard...	12	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... ... Chambertin.	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
19	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE ... ...Barsac ...	10	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.		
23	8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
31	8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ... Very rich and fine ...	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR WEAR.

HOAR and Co. have a large choice of the latest designs in all SHIRT FABRICS. Their Flannels, &c., are thoroughly shrunk, and for White Shirts they use only pure washed Long-cloths, which secures the strongest sewing possible.

		Rs.			Rs.
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SHIRTS	Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, &c.	6 for 36
SHIRTS	Best White Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	Best White, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32
SHIRTS	Oxford-Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material cool and comfortable	6 for 46
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SHIRTS	Best-wove Flannel, plain Colours, Stripes or Check	6 for 54
SHIRTS	Spun Silk, White Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72	SHIRTS	Silk and Wool, a new make, always retaining its softness, very cool wear	6 for 56
SHIRTS	Cricketing or Boating, fine Saxony Flannel	6 for 52			

Patterns, with our Price List, and improved Self-measurement System on application.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, 3, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

FIRST-CLASS HATS.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large assortment of all the shapes now worn, manufactured expressly for them by the best manufacturers in London. They are made as light as possible to ensure durability and retention of shape, and Gentlemen can rely on procuring the shape to suit and please them at their well-known Establishment.

CASH PRICES.

DRESS HATS.

	Cash Rs.	a.
Lincoln and Bennett's Extra Quality	16	0
Do. do. Drab Felt	12	0

FELT HATS.

Black Square Crowns, New Shapes	8	8
Do. Round do. do.	8	8
Black Square Crowns, the best made and the most Fashionable Shapes	9	8
Black Round do. do. do. do.	9	8
Brown and Drab Round do. do. do. do.	9	8
Drab Soft Square Crowns	8	8

TWEED HATS, &c.

Stitched Tweed Hats in all colours and sizes	5	0
Travelling Caps, Double Peaks	4	8
Do. do. with Ear-flaps	4	8
Straw Boating Hats	3	8
Scotch Caps, Balmoral or Glengarry	5	0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded free on application.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS KIT WAREHOUSE,

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work ; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock :—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

TIGERS !

TIGERS !

TIGERS !

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards ; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,

Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of the LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, is CLOSED.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,

Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 19th July, 1881.

CARBINET—AN AUSTRALIAN RED WINE.

THIS delicious Wine, so highly approved by the Medical Faculty, is for SALE at Rs. 11 per dozen quarts.

Wm. WATSON & Co.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

DECAUVILLE'S patent portable RAILWAY and ROLLING-STOCK.

For catalogues, plans and all other particulars apply to

L. SINGER & Co.,

Sole Agents for India.

Bombay, 2, Hornby Row.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Rs. 45 per share, or 9 per cent on the paid-up capital, will be PAYABLE on application on and after the 21st instant, to registered Shareholders on the 20th July, 1881.

BOOTH & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1881.

NOW READY.

THE PLANTS AND DRUGS OF SIND, being a Systematic Account, with Description of the Indigenous Flora, and Notices of the value and uses of their products in Commerce, Medicine, and the Arts. By James A. Murray, Curator, Kurrachee Museum. Price, Rs. 5 to Subscribers up to 31st July ; Rs. 7 to Non-subscribers ; Packing and Postage, Eight Annas extra. Education Society's Press, Bombay.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 30th of July, 1881.

By order of the Directors,

A. F. SOUNDY,

Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1881.

Prospectus and form of application for shares can be had at the Company's premises, Rampart Row.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas ; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled ; Europe Hemp, Tarred ; Coir Oiled and Unoiled ; Lines ; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.

No. 6, Apollo Street.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,

65, CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

free on application, or may be obtained will be sent post free by Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [481. 758.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., Bombay.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Mill Broach, on THURSDAY, the 4th of August, 1881, at 5-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors Report and to pass the accounts made up to 30th June, 1881.

2nd. To declare a dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities at 45 per cent., the same as in the preceding week; and rates of discount in the open market are unaltered.

Consols in London yesterday were unchanged at 101⅛, French Rentes at 120, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Loan at 103⅝. Enfaced Rupee Paper was ¼ lower in Fours and ¼ higher in Fours-and-a-half. In General Produce Coffee and Cocoanut-oil come unchanged. Linseed is firm at unchanged prices on the spot, but partially 6d. per quarter lower to arrive. Rapeseed is steady at former rates. Wheat is firm, and in some cases 6d. per quarter higher.

Piece-goods in Manchester yesterday were firm in tone, but slack as regards the extent of business doing, present rates checking buyers. The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm for Americans, steady for Surats, the day's sales being 10,000 bales. Spot quotations were unchanged throughout, but in American deliveries Reuter quotes an advance of 3-32d. in July-August, and a decline of 1-32d. in November-December. In Havre Cottons are quoted 1 franc higher on the spot. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands were unchanged at 11 11-16 cents, but October shipment had receded from 10·32 to 10·06 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's Receipts.....	4,000	2,900	400
Six days' do.	16,000	9,800	2,200
Total since 1st Sept.	5,674,000	4,887,000	4,424,000

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver quoted ½d. higher again in London at 51¾d., we opened firm here this morning at an advance of 1-32d. per rupee, and the market has been maintained up to the close. Business has been rather slack owing to the Chamber of Commerce meeting, but the feeling, all the same, has been in favour of buyers. Credits for December delievery have been sold at 1s. 8d., and there are few buyers of Bank Bills. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic ...	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Francs. 3 ,, ,, ..	2'11	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, although we do not hear of a large extent of business having been done. Fours we call Rs. 105¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 113.

The SHARE market is very firm, and a large business has been done to-day at rapidly advancing prices. The chief movement has been in Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies, in which the advance is Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. Port Canning Land have advanced to Rs. 250. Prince of Wales Press to Rs. 1,670. Treacher and Company, Limited, to Rs. 865.

In COTTON there is no practical change. The market is fairly firm, but prices are somewhat difficult to quote, running more on the quality of particular lots than on separate classification.

SEEDS are unchanged all round.

WHEAT is quiet, and As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. lower.

In FREIGHTS we have not heard of any new business of importance. For Liverpool by steamer the market is a shade weaker at 37s. 6d. per ton.

PIECE-GOODS show no quotable change. From the bazaar there is next to nothing doing ready, and not even as much to arrive.

In COALS there is no new business, and no alteration in the position.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	500	5 p.c.	767½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	400	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	60,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	284	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	97,320	25	12½	5½ do.	112
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	290

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,042½
Tanning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	10	250

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurlachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	540
Bullion	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	40	485
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co..	1,400	250	all	10	53
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	960
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co ...	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	1,150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	1,115
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	470
Hind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	440
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	310
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	11	1824
Prince of W. Press ...	120	.....	1,500	75	1,670
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,175
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co.....	450	1,000	all	50	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct.	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	29
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-4	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Albert Mill.....	400	2,000	all	..	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	135
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	680
Alliance Spinning ...	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,575
Bhownuggur Mills ...	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,075
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,195
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	830
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,065
Do. Spinning	3,000	5,000	all	nil	1,150
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	690
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	385
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	30	545
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,175
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,180
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Bhallioo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,275
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,115
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,175
Madras United	250	250	1,000	75 p.s.	1,040
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	640
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,160
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12	260
Moorjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,040
National Spinning.....	500	1,000	..	..	..
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	..	..	..	..
Oriental	4,000	..	..	..	..
Prince of Wales Spinning Company ..	..	..	..	..	1,165
Sassoon & Wollen	..	..	..	..	1,265
Sholapore	..	..	..	p. s.	1,145
Soorajmull	..	500	..	50	760
Swadeshi	..	Rs. 30	..	..	760
Victoria	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,110
Western India	1,200	1,000	200	15	895

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	100	1,000	1,000	100	625
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	170
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,400
Indian Guarantee & Zemindary Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ltd.	1,100	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	400
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.c.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 p.c.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.c.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.....	30,000	A 10	3½	..	nomi. 24
Do.	1,000	B 100	100	..	115
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	985
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	nomi. 18
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	nomi. 15

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the nine days ending July 16, 1881.

Open 1,448 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching ..... decr.	1,05,026	0	0
Merchandise	2,30,737	0	0
Electric Telegraph.....	4,589	0	0
Total Rs....	3,41,202	0	0
Corresponding four days last year, open 1,269½ miles .....Total Rs....	5,35,648	0	0
Increase.....	5,554	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona, 1,907 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, will sail to-day for China, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, [800] tons, Captain G. Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (6th July), with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 940 tons, Captain J. A. Maganis, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dy. Surg. Genl. Hewlett, Mr. C. Moodliar, and eight deck.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Baghdad (s)	Phillips	Calcutta, July 9.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
22	Java (s)	Maganis	Kurrachee.
	Cypromene	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Helena (s)	Swinden	Port Said.

The steamer Ancona, Stead, to China, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

18 Elcano ..... Brown ..... Liverpool.
Ann Millicent .... Stewart ..... March 31.
Jessie Renwick .. Soutar ..... Liverpool, April 2.
Broomhall ..... Croudace .... Hull, April 17.
Star of Scotia .... White ..... London, April 2.
Robin Hood ..... Yule ..... Cape, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.—Steamers Japan and Lennox. Ships North Raiding and Lady Ruthven. Barque British Monarch.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.

20 Deccan (s) ..... Calcutta.

July. DEPARTURE.

20 Deccan (s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stuart (s)—10 cases bleaching powder, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Phoras (s)—30 cases slates, Mahomedally Goolam Hoosain; 125 cases portwine, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Clan Gordon (s)—7 cases silver plate glass, Esmalljee Tojbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Janet Court—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ancoa (s)—8 cases black cochineal, Jeewarchund Goomanchund; 10 cases gold embroidered paper, L. Naraen and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—5 cases black and 1 case perfumery, Goolamally Jeewanjee; 25 cases champagne, Sorabjee Hormusjee Botlewalla; 2 cases varnish, Byramjee Shapurjee; 25 barrels roll sulpher, Amrutlall Cursondass.

FROM TRIESTE.

Thibet (s)—13 cases glassware, Visram Allana.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Ancona (s)—41 boxes bar silver (1,24,000), the National Bank.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla (s)—6 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co; 250 boxes candles, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Singapore (s)—26 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cosmo (s)—49 bales cotton, John Marshall; 100 bales cotton, Chimondass Madhowdass; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 21 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee.
Algitha (s)—4,800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 300 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dowlutroy Chimondass; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Parkfield—150 cwts myrabolams, Currimally Shuriff Cassumbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Cervin (s)—553½ cwts wheat, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 105 bales cotton, Munor Hurukchund.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla (s)—3,013 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux (s)—4 bales skins, the A. H. Lloyd Co; 50 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 125 Nos. teak planks, the Bombay Saw Mill Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Pollux (s)—62½ cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—3,214 cwts rapeseed, 600 cwts poppyseed, 5,250 cwts groundnuts, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmornish (s)—900 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kerbella (s)—100 bales cotton, Ramnaran Gungapursad.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ancona (s)—4 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ancona (s)—11 cwts fishmaws, 1½ cwts sharkfins and 42 cwts to broken glass, Dattardina Moosajee; 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 35 cwts sharkfins and 70 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy; 45 bales twist, Agha Syed Mirza; 21 cwts ivory, Shaik Tyeb Abdoola Hoosein; 16 bales twist, A. Choong; 20 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co; 31 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona (s)—84 cwts broken glass, Bundally Esmail.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 19.

Reid, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Hewlett, Surg.-Genl., to join, to Kurrachee.
Owen, Captain, R. A., from leave, to Baroda.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 19.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. F. T. Power, Acting Head Asst. Collr. Godavari, privilege leave for two months.

Major C. D. Haynes, Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt., delivered over charge of the office to his Asst. Mahamed Isheq Sahib on the afternoon of the 9th July.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Symonds, Supdt. of Prisons, the Town of Madras, privilege leave for one month.

Mr. E. S. Stevenson, Asst. Supdt. of Police, furlough for one year.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. L. Taylor, Port Officer, Gopalpur, three months privilege leave.

Mr. T. E. Marshall, Depy. Master Attendant, to act as Master Attendant, Madras, during the absence of Capt. J. H. Taylor, on privilege leave.

Mr. W. H. Bartlett, First Asst. Master Attendant to act as Depy. Master Attendant, during the employment of Mr. Marshall on other duty.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. J. F. Browne, Chaplain of Trinity Church, Bangalore, to be Chaplain of Wellington, for the usual period of two years on being relieved by the Rev. J. M. Walker.

The Rev. J. Mills Walker, M.A., Chaplain of North Black Town, to act as Chaplain of Trinity Church, Bangalore, on being relieved by the Rev. J. Smithwhite.

The Rev. J. Smithwhite, Actg. Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, to be Chaplain of North Black Town, on being relieved by the return of the Rev. H. P. James from privilege leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Banson, Asst. Supdt., Govt. Farms, Madras, six months' special leave to proceed to England, from or after the 25th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut. M. E. H. O. Welch, of the S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Political Dept.

Lieut. G. A. Carruthers, 31st Foot, Offg. Wing Officer 9th Regt. N. I., is admitted to the M. S. C., from the 15th March 1880 subject to H. M.'s approval.

The Government of India have sanctioned the following appointments to the Hyderabad Contingent :—

Lieut. T. [illegible] R. A., Subaltern No. 3 Battery, to officiate as Commdt. vice Capt. F. Selfe, R. A., on furlough and during absence of Lieut. A. P. Penton, or until further orders.

The abolition of the Northern Dist. Bgde. Comd. notified in G. O. G. No. 373 dated 10th May will have effect from the 31st July.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

658-76—Shapurjee and T—Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama vs L. W. G. Carnac and others—C. and B., H. C. and L. and the Advocate-General—Part heard.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Jugmohundass Mungaldass vs. Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy and others—S. & F.

Long Causes.

489-80—In person—Maneckjee Sorabjee Powvalla vs Hajee Hassan Mahomed Hajee and others.

7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.

562-79—Shapurjee and T.—Khema Bhaichund and others vs Jaitharam Savakram.

275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Issack vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Esa.

For further direction.

432-76—In person (a pauper) Jewan Padman vs Khaluckdina Khulfanbhoy—Ardeshir and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

128-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Hussonbhoy bin Syedna, &c., vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jassawala—Payne and G. Part heard.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Keshrinath Manick vs. Gopinath Ecknath and others.

In person—Krushnabai and another vs. Ramcrustna Luxmon—Balkrishna and B.

In person—Ruckmabai vs. Itchabai.

In person—Bhimabai vs. Jainabai.

In person—Sonabai vs. Hurrishunker Bhaskerjee.

In person—Pembai vs. Sejoobai.

In person—Khatrabebee vs. Malbari Cadur Gothi.

In person—Saibjan Naikin vs. Lalan Naikin.

In person—Fatmabai and another vs. Ratan Naikin.

In person—Rookmabai and Gungaram Jotee vs. Sadanund Khooshaichund Jotee.

In person—Bayabai vs. Nilkunt Wittoba Oopadia.

In person—Rabiabibee vs. Peeroo Mahomed.

In person—Purshotun Thakoor vs. Kulla Natha and others—Shapurji and T.

M. H. Khan—Motiram Javair vs. Doolub Javair and others.

In person—Muncherjee Cowasjee Cama vs. Maneckjee Sorabjee Shroff and others—Nanu and H.

In person—Bhasker Raghunath vs. Raghunath Damodhur —Clark and W.

In person—Bachoobai and another vs. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Hakim.

In person—Roghoonath Damodhur and another vs. Kessow Gottajee and others.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. Id. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

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Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WENDEN—July 20th, at Belgaum, Agnes Jane Eyre, third daughter of the late Henry Wenden, of Barnes, Surrey, aged 31 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOYD—July 17th, at Allahabad, the wife of E. A. Boyd, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, of a son, still-born.

BOWMAN—July 12th, at Hazaribagh, the wife of J. Bowman, of a daughter.

HILL—July 12th, at Turconleah, Chumparun, the wife of Dr. James H. G. Hill, of a daughter.

WARD—July 1st, at Nawalapitiya, Ceylon, the wife of H. J. S. Ward, Public Works Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

THORP—GARSTIN—June 13th, at Segowlic, Ernest E. W., son of Deputy Surgeon-General E. C. Thorp, I. M. D., to Mary, daughter of late Colonel G. Garstin.

DEATHS.

ARTHUR—July 17th, at Cossipore, Robert John Arthur, C. E., Manager Cossipore Gun and Shell Factories, aged 53 years, 5 months and 5 days.

BENNIE—July 12th, at Bhgoul, near Dinapore, David Bennie, Locomotive Foreman, East Indian Railway.

BRERETON—July 17th, at Naini Tal, Annie Furness, wife of Herbert J. Brereton, Accounts Department, Lahore, aged 25 years.

MCGRATH—July 14th, at Kistna, Catherine Mary, wife of E. R. McGrath, Assistant Superintendent, G. T. D.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

It will be remembered—we do trust it will be soon forgotten—that we lately allowed an esteemed correspondent to blow some "Notes on the German Horn." The reader will find the appalling result of this act of indiscretion on our part in another column. We confess that it did occur to us that our correspondent had contrived to "dissemble his love" for the subject of his little essay to some purpose. But we had no reason to doubt his good faith, and as he wrote from the spot, we presumed he had some facts to go upon. And although we have ourselves seen a good deal of Germany without having come across a single one of the sad sights he described—not wisely perhaps, but too well—we reflected that neither had we ever seen an Englishman beating or selling his wife—atrocities which it is well known are of the most common occurrence all over the land of our birth. So—we stuck it in. With the "German colony" forgive us, and believe what is the truth, that we had not the slightest intention of insulting any one of them? Our correspondent shall be communicated with: and we need not say that if we find he has been hoaxing us, or slandering the Fatherland, he will be invited to correspond with the other paper in future. In the meantime may we venture to hint that expressions like "slanderous lie" and the like are just a little out of place in letters written to prove that it is to Germany you must go for the pink of politeness? Mr. Blascheck and our other friends might just as well have said that our correspondent "must have been mistaken." Everybody would have known what they meant equally well.

We presume there can be but little question that of all the lessons which should have been learnt from the campaigns of Afghanistan, that which inculcates the necessity for the establishment of an organized transport service in India will have been the most prominent. There may be, it is true, considerable difference of opinion among experts as to the precise form which many of the details of this organization should take, but there is no difference of opinion as to the necessity for a permanent transport service, nor, we should suppose, any disagreement as to the main outlines of the plans to be followed. It would be idle to recapitulate the arguments which have been put forward, and the facts which have been stated, for so many years past, to prove that a permanent transport service is absolutely necessary for the vitality of a military body whose power of swift movement is one of the first conditions of military success. In the first campaign great efforts were made by the Commissariat for the collection of beasts of burden, and the army took the field with a large number of transport animals, but with very little organization or materiel in the shape of officers, subordinates, and equipments. The Commissariat Department was aided by officers hastily nominated, many of whom were quite unqualified by any previous training for the arduous and responsible duties which devolved upon them. Fortunately no very rapid movements were necessary either on the Khyber line or in Southern Afghanistan, and in the latter part of the country extraordinary exertions were used by this Presidency for the collection of animals, and their organization into transport trains sufficient to carry up the enormous supplies that were necessary for the army in front. By degrees, too, the transport service was by the end of the campaign got into workable order. After the treaty of Gundamuk the course of action taken at the termination of all British campaigns was followed, with the usual result, and such transport organization as existed was broken up, most of the animals got rid of, and the officers, men, and equipments scattered to all parts of the country. The commencement of the second campaign found us, as usual, unprepared. A new organization was created, and extensive purchases of animals ordered. General Sir Michael Kennedy was placed at the head of the supply and transport services; and under his direction large depôts were formed both in India and in the field, and animals and equipments procured from all parts of India and forwarded to the depôts, at which the animals were equipped. Although the expense was undoubtedly great, and although it was impossible to prevent some unfit animals being selected by local committees, and notwithstanding the paucity of trained officers and subordinates, it remains a fact that the great task of moving the armies in Afghanistan, and in supplying them from the base, was accomplished. Scarcely any animals were procurable in Afghanistan, and everything had to be sent up from the various bases; and although the expenditure involved was large, it is the fact that the transport service became highly efficient, and that we witnessed the results in the ability of Sir Frederick Roberts to make his great march from Kabul to Kandahar, in the complete manner in which the retirement from Kabul and from the Khyber line was effected, in the excellent way the troops were withdrawn from Kandahar when Sir F. Roberts returned to India, and finally in the methodical regularity with which the forces then left that city were ultimately retired the other day. After the withdrawal from Northern Afghanistan a very considerable number of animals was available, and they were concentrated at various depôts in Northern India as a temporary measure, with a view, it is presumed, to possible eventualities on the frontier. The wisdom of the step in thus retaining these valuable animals is highly creditable to the Supreme Government, and was fully justified when the services of this transport were suddenly required for the very strong expedition which was directed against the Mahsud Waziris. In the report which was published by Sir Michael Kennedy on the supply and transport operations in connection with the war he alluded to a scheme for a permanent transport service which he had put forward. Nearly a year has elapsed since the date of that report, but up to the present time no signs have been given that a permanent transport service has been decided upon; and we accordingly find ourselves in the position we were in before the first campaign, with the exception that there are some thousands of mules at various stations in Northern India, although there is nothing to show that their organization as a transport train has been preserved. There have been, it is true, many rumours current in various newspapers that the authorities have determined upon having a permanent transport service; but these reports have not assumed any very distinct shape, and there is no sign that the present want of system is shortly to be rectified. A special officer has indeed been summoned from England, and has been attached to the Bengal Commissariat; but up to the present time there is no trace of any action which would lead us to believe that we have profited by our experience in the late war by learning one of its chief lessons. It has been stated by a contemporary that an enquiry is being instituted in London into the great losses of transport animals during the war in Afghanistan, and if this refers to the first campaign we imagine that such an enquiry is superfluous, or rather that it must have been already conducted by the authorities in this country. As to the second campaign, although it must have been the case that among the large number of animals purchased in the country many rejections were made when they came to be inspected by the responsible officers of the Transport Department at the various depôts, it is not in accordance with fact that the condemnations were relatively very numerous. A very large number of agencies had of course to be depended upon for the first collection of transport animals, and it is quite impossible that these could all have been reliable in their selection of animals perfectly fit for transport purposes. But an organization improvised when war has broken out must have within it some wasteful element: and war itself is not an economical proceeding. And this point brings us face to face with the conclusion that in a properly organized transport service we must have centres or depôts, and sub-centres, at which permanent agencies for the collection of transport animals shall be located throughout the country. A portion of the army of India should undoubtedly be supplied with regimental transport, because we may require corps stationed at particular points to take the field at the shortest notice; and it is of course advisable that every corps in the army should be trained in the use of one of the chief essentials of efficient army organization. But it is obvious that, besides this regimental transport, we require to have the nuclei of a larger expansion, and permanent agencies for the collection and training of transport in time of need. Reserves of officers and men for this expansion are necessary, and depôts from which equipments of all kinds can be drawn. Without such central agencies it would only be a repetition of the old error to depend upon the resources of the country for the collection of masses of untrained men and animals. What we have got at present cannot be called an organized system: it consists merely in having numbers of hired and some purchased animals in charge of the Commissariat Department. The field column carriage may be very useful in or near cantonments and in the ordinary circumstances of movement, but it is not adapted for large military operations to be swiftly prepared for, and conducted either within the frontier or beyond it; and it is certainly unsuited to expeditions beyond sea. The various questions which have been raised and discussed for many years, such as whether the transport should form a part of the Commissariat or be separate from it, and whether transport animals should be purchased or hired, are large questions; and there are many others to be dealt with in the consideration of a matter which is undoubtedly of the first rank in importance. But they are not so vitally essential in planning a transport organization as the establishment of such a system as will supply sufficient regimental transport for the purposes of immediate movement, and will provide a machinery for tapping and organizing the resources of the whole Empire in this branch of army requirements for the purposes of war. All agree in the necessity for a permanent transport service, and we hope that no further delay will be allowed to ensue in its establishment.

THE Financial Statement of the Hyderabad Government for the Fusli year 1289 (1879) has just been issued. It is satisfactory to learn from this statement that the State finances are in a flourishing condition. The year 1288 Fusli (1878) opened with a cash balance of Rs. 35,76,000, which had increased to Rs. 40,00,000 by the end of the year. The actuals for 1288 amounted to Rs. 3,82,45,302, only one lakh of rupees less than the estimated income, a circumstance which shows how carefully and correctly the estimates were made. The estimated revenue of the State for 1289 Fusli is Rs. 3,66,40,145, a decrease of Rs. 1,24,000 as compared with the income of the State for the year previous. This circumstance is explained, in a memorandum by the Minister which accompanies the Statement, as being due to the favourable season which the State had in 1288. "Due allowance," says His Excellency, "has therefore been made in calculating the probable yield this year, although it is likely that the actual receipts will not prove less than the estimates." During the year 1288 from fifteen to seventeen lakhs were expended in the liquidation of old debts. The position of the State in this respect is most satisfactory, when it is remembered how encumbered the Government were but a few years since. Sir Salar has steadily set his face against the incurring of fresh debts, and has devoted a considerable portion of each year's surplus to the paying off of those which accumulated during less prosperous times. As a contrast to these pleasing features of the Financial Statement, we notice that the maintenance of the State Railway threatens to become a serious burden on the finances of the State. It is notorious that the line has never even paid its working expenses, and these appear to be increasing yearly. According to the Statement before us, the Manager of the Railway estimated "the total income from August, 1879, to the end of August, 1880, at Rs. 6,50,000 of British currency, equivalent to Rs. 7,60,000 halli sicca." The expenditure provided for in the Budget under notice amounts to Rs. 19,40,650, of which upwards of seven lakhs are required for the working and maintenance of the line, and a sum of six and three-quarter lakhs for the guaranteed interest and five-and-a-half lakhs for the purchase of rolling stock and the erection of buildings. As is very properly stated in the Budget, "this expenditure ought properly to be met from the railway capital, but as there is at present no such fund in existence, it has to be defrayed from the treasury." There is, we are afraid, but a poor prospect of the line ever being made to pay, and it must therefore continue to be a burthen rather than a profit to H.H.'s Government. Had the Government of India seen fit to adopt the suggestions which were made by the Hyderabad Government when the construction of the line was undertaken, this result might possibly have been avoided. But the "strategic" was the only end the Supreme Government had in view, and the consequence was that the rails were laid in a bee-line from Wadi to Secundrabad, without much reference to the requirements of the rest of the Dominions. The Revenue Survey of the State, under the able superintendence of Moulvie Mahdi Ali, is progressing most satisfactorily, and substantial additions to the revenue will be made when the whole of the districts have been surveyed and settled. A considerable improvement is already observed in the revenues of Aurungabad and other districts which have come under the new settlement operations.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Saturday the whole of the troops composing the Poona and Kirkee brigades were drawn up in extended line on the parade-ground, to witness the bestowal of the Victoria Cross and distinguished-service medals on some of their comrades who had distinguished themselves on the fatal field of Maiwand. At 12 p. m. the Commander-in-Chief and a brilliant staff of officers of high r

TELEGRAMS.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

According to the latest news from Kandahar Ayoub Khan had reached Naozad, probably some thirty miles west of the Helmund.

Ghulam Haidar Khan, with the Amir's forces in some strength, was at Kelah-i-Gaz, upon the Helmund. He was expected to attack Ayoub, although his movements are supposed to depend partly on the arrival of reinforcements.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AT SHOLAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPORE, JULY 22.

His Excellency the Governor opened the waterworks to-day, in the presence of the Municipality and a large number of natives. Part of the town was gaily decorated.

His Excellency, in reply to an address presented by the Chairman of the Municipality, spoke of the long droughts in the Deccan, observing that the spectre of famine, when once raised, is not slowly laid. He trusted the efforts of the Government would not be slack in providing against the recurrence of a similar calamity. He wished more railways were constructed from one part of the country to another, so that the superfluity of one part might supply the wants of another. Government, however, must not largely increase taxation. His Excellency visited several places of interest in Sholapore during his brief visit.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

Surgeon C. Little, Amraoti, and officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Surgeon Abbott, deceased.

Civil Surgeon Hume, Akola, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Amraoti.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Justices of the Peace within the State of Mysore:—The Resident in Mysore for the time being, Chief Judge of Mysore, Colonel Hay, Madras Staff Corps, Colonel Clarke, Madras Staff Corps, Colonel Cole, Madras Staff Corps, Colonel Pearse, Madras Staff Corps, Major Maltby, Madras Staff Corps, Mr. L. Ricketts, Uncovenanted Civil Service, Mr. Meiklejohn, and Mr. Cunningham, Bombay Civil Service.

Revd. B. Pratt, Wesleyan Chaplain, is appointed marriage registrar with licence to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Nizam.

Colonel Miles, Political Agent, Muscat, is appointed Political Agent, Zanzibar, *vice* Doctor Kirk, going on two years' furlough.

The services of Captain Ashfield, Malwa Bheel Corps, are re-placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government at his own request.

Captain Hope and Mr. Martindale, Madras Civil Service, have been appointed, respectively, officiating Junior Under-Secretary and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

FRANCE IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, JULY 21.

The Chamber of Deputies have voted an additional sum of 2½ millions of francs towards naval expenditure in the Gulf of Tonquin. The Minister for Marine and Colonies, in asking for this vote, disavowed any policy of annexation in that quarter.

PROPOSED BANQUET TO THE CABINET.

LONDON, JULY 22.

An influential movement is on foot for giving a public banquet to the Cabinet, as an expression of gratitude to the Liberals for the triumph attending the policy of the Government.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras 4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm in tone, but higher prices asked seriously check business.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 103¾

4 „ Rupee Paper 86¼

4½ „ do. 92½

3 „ Consols for account 101¼

5 „ French Rentes 120

Bar Silver 51⅛

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight 1 7⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes.....	£13,800,000, Dec.	£100,000
Bills Discounted	£20,300,000, Inc.	£100,000
Bullion	£26,600,000, Dec.	£100,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 45 per cent.

Arrivals.—Clandon and Inchmurree.

Departure—Clan Fraser.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

In yesterday's report Suez route was erroneously notified as perfect. The report should have read "*via* Suez interrupted."

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 22, 6-40 A. M.

Mail-steamer Nepaul, from China, arrived, 2-10 P. M.

Mail-steamer Cathay, from Australia, arrived, 6-10 P. M.

Mail-steamer Deccan, from Calcutta, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 21.

At 10 p.m.	80·0 Farht.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

At 6 a.m.	80·6
„ 10 a.m.	82·0
„ 2 p.m.	84·1
„ 5 p.m.	77·1

AMONG the subjects discussed at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, was the question of the increase in the G. I. P. Railway Company's grain rates. The Chamber had forwarded a memorial to the Government of India on the subject, to which a reply was sent that the Government were not prepared to interfere with the railway company's directors, who had acted within their rights, with the object of preventing them from increasing the grain rates. Yesterday, on the motion of the Chairman, the Chamber adopted a reply to the letter of the Supreme Government, protesting against the arbitrary use of the legal powers vested in the board of directors, which equally affected the mercantile classes, and the producers and consumers of grain.

THE *Madras Mail* has reason to believe that Mr. Grant-Duff, the new Governor, has already given away the appointment of Private Secretary to a gentleman well-known in Madras, and who is now in England on furlough. "We allude to Captain Awdry, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Buckingham Canal. It will be remembered that Captain Awdry was Lord Hobart's Private Secretary when Mr. Grant-Duff visited Madras in 1875."

A FIERCE war is reported to be waging between the officer commanding the troops at Moulmein and the civil residents in cantonments. The *Rangoon Gazette* states that a civilian sent round a list in connection with some book or newspaper club to several cantonment residents. The officer commanding, whose name was not included, is said to have written to know why this list was circulated without his consent. A bill-collector calling on some of the residents for payment of bills was gravely assured that the permission of the officer commanding must first be had before payment could be made, and the house of the gallant officer was pointed out to him. Shortly afterwards the unsuspicious bill-collector was seen flying out of the house in question much quicker than he entered it. There are a good many unsatisfactory and absurd cantonment regulations, but when worked quietly and courteously, as they are in Rangoon, civilian owners and residents are not very greatly put about. It is time the Major General commanding the division interfered in Moulmein, before the present scandal there increases in volume.

THE *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"Just as the Government has decided to reduce Peshawur to a mere frontier garrison, removing the *materiel* of war it contains to Rawal Pindi, there are various complications across the border in the direction of Swat. Our readers will remember that the chiefship, vacant by the death of the Akhoond of Swat, is claimed by his son and by the Khan of Dhir, and it is possible that the hostility between these men may have assumed a more active form than usual. But we do not go so far as to put any belief in the rumours of an expedition into the Swat Valley in the autumn. There has been nothing as yet to justify such action, and the reports we have alluded to may therefore be dismissed as being altogether without foundation."

THE question of punishing wild tribes by burning their villages is one which the Government have the *Pioneer* thinks, wisely decided to leave open. The semi-official paper remarks that "it would be impossible to lay down any hard-and-fast line to guide frontier officials and military officers in such a matter. The best safeguard against the abuse of the power which must be invested in the hands of those who have to direct the chastisement of tribes like the Nagas, Waziris, Marris, and indeed all the races which border our territory, lies in the high feelings of humanity which always govern Englishmen when dealing with savages. Indeed, it was hardly necessary to put officially on record that village burning as a rule is prohibited: our officers are not sanguinary-minded men of the stamp of Kaufmann, or like the French generals who acquired Algeria. The cry of "atrocities" raised during the occupation of Kabul was one which was supported by no evidence. The fancy pictures drawn of the punishment of Bahadur Khan, for instance, when General Baker was collecting supplies in Maidan, were purely imaginary. True, the villages of that treacherous Mallik were burned, but "the old men, women, and children," who were said to have been driven on to the snow-covered hills by our soldiers, never existed. There was no snow on the hills, and not a soul in the deserted villages. Under many circumstances the only direct way of punishing a tribe is by the destruction of their fortified villages, and where treachery has been detected there should never be any hesitation in burning and destroying all the property of the tribesmen which comes within reach of the force operating against them. But there is not any likelihood of the humanity of our generals and officials being belied by needless cruelty."

NO fewer than 922 men out of every thousand in the Native Army of the Bengal Presidency, mustering 58,873 strong, were admitted to hospital for fever during 1878. The Army Sanitary Commission have gone carefully into the causes of the sweeping prostration. These are: bad accommodation, bad drainage, and (in Madras and Bombay) under-feeding. "The dwelling house of the native soldier is unhealthy from top to bottom." Such is the remark of the Surgeon-General of Bengal; and those of Madras and Bombay say much the same. "The flooring as a rule is excavated instead of raised.' They are "badly drained, and greatly overcrowded." The Commission insist "that healthy plans of sepoys' lines and huts should be enforced." All should be raised, they consider, on plinths. What with barracks raised on arches, and sub-soil drains, the Commission would render the native soldier nearly as costly to house as the Englishman. The inclination of the native soldier to starve himself for the benefit of his family has been effectually combated in Bengal, but in Madras and Bombay the Surgeons-General complain in strong terms of the prevalence of this practice of self-stinting among the individuals composing the armies of those presidencies, "greatly to the impairment of their health and physique." A point worthy of notice is that, out of the native force in Afghanistan during 1878, "3,089 men were admitted to hospital for blisters of the feet." The boot question is raised by the Surgeons General of all three presidencies. The Sanitary Commission remarks that this question, "which sent a twentieth part of the whole Native Army into hospital in 1878, is a most costly affair to the State." No doubt the sepoy's boots have been more expensive for Government in the long run, by invaliding the wearers, than if they had better articles to begin with.

THERE has been some talk on the frontier of another expedition against one of the near hill-tribes; and the Allahabad paper believes that the question of punishing the Alaiwals, on the Hazara border, really came under consideration. The offence was the kidnapping from British territory of some Hindu bunniahs without any provocation, and in a way which certainly should be resented. The tribe have since given up the bunniahs, but have steadily refused to make over their own ringleader for punishment at our hands. Hence it may be necessary to send a flying column into their valley from Abbottabad; but this movement would not be made until October or November. The Alaiwals are an insignificant tribe, and have no great reputation for fighting; but as they are near the Buneyr country, and the fanaticism of the local tribes on the Indus is always a variable quantity, any expedition would have to be made in some strength. The following description of the Alai Valley is taken from Major Biddulph's work, *Tribes of the Hindoo Kush*:—"At Sarkul in the course of the Indus Valley is nearly north and south for more than 10 miles, in which space two streams from the extensive valleys of Nundiar and Alai join the Indus on the left bank. These two fertile valleys, which stretch eastward for many miles, support a dense and flourishing population. Nundiar can furnish about 8,000 fighting men, and the Alai Valley some 7,000. The latter acknowledge Bahadur Khan of Sakergah and Ursullah Khan of Pookhal as their chiefs. The principal villages are Sachbehar, 300 houses; Carg, 800; Banna (fort), 400; Bateleh, 300; Pashtai (fort), 300; Nogram, 300; Beorai, 400; and Rashung, 300. The smaller villages of Rogunai, Sakergah, Tandawal, Robat, Balai, Pookhal, and Kantegh, are also protected by forts. A branch of the Alai Valley stretches up towards the head of the Palus Valley, from which it is separated by a low pass. Increase of population and the scarcity of land cause the men of Alai to cast longing eyes on the Palus land, and disputes are already beginning to arise concerning settlers from Alai who have found their way across the pass. The tract on the right bank of the Indus opposite the mouths of the Nundiar and Alai Valleys is called Sandakai, and contains several small villages, of which Daood and Jaba are fortified."

AT a recent meeting of the Bhowanipore Young Men's Association Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal, who was chairman, said, "You are, as I said just now, stuffed very full of a vast amount of book learning; but you are not *educated* in other things at least as valuable, in the same way that young men in England are at our large schools and universities. *Mere teaching* is one thing, *education* is another. Boys go to schools and colleges in England to be made men of; to learn habits of obedience, self-control, energy, and subordination; to acquire principles of honour and truthfulness; and above all to learn the proper mode of dealing with their fellow men." The *Hindoo Patriot*, admitting the force of these remarks, attributes the defect to "want of sympathy between the teacher and the taught." The *Statesman* thinks this no doubt true to a certain extent, and perhaps more so than it was thirty years ago; but at the same time lays the blame more on the system than on the *personnel*, and would like to see a new departure in the direction of real mental culture.

THE *Pioneer* takes a very pessimistic view of affairs in Afghanistan. In the latest issue of the paper we find it remarked that "in all probability, the Sirdar Ayoub Khan will be master of Kandahar within the next week or so; and the news of his success will not tend to strengthen Abdul Rahman's position at Kabul. Unfortunately Ayoub has advanced at the very time when—yielding to the irresistible pressure of the policy which now prevails at home—the Indian Government has to contemplate a further withdrawal from Southern Afghanistan; and it may happen that, as Ayoub enters the citadel of Kandahar, we shall be in the midst of preparations for retiring from our present advanced positions to this side of the Kojak."

THE Ava and Brenhilda case came on before the Master of the Rolls on the 22nd of June, in the shape of an application, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, to limit the liability of the plaintiff in respect of a collision which took place on the 24th May, 1879, in the Bay of Bengal, between the plaintiff's ship Brenhilda and the defendant company's steam-ship Ava, and whereby the Ava became a total loss. The Master of the Rolls made an order directing payment of £10,560, the value of the Brenhilda, at the rate of £8 per ton, with interest from the date of the collision, into court, and also granted an injunction restraining the defendant company from commencing or prosecuting future actions, and his lordship also gave directions as to the distribution of the fund.

THE Nawab Mukurrum-ood Doula, Bahadoor, nephew and son-in-law of Sir Salar Jung, has been elected an honorary member of the East India and United Service, and the Army and Navy Clubs.

SHORTER and Richards played a billiard match of 1,000 up at Margate on June 26, the former eventually winning by 312 points. The highest breaks by the winner were 75, 69, 70, 61, 83, and 163 (50 spots), and by the loser 66, 72, and 96 (all round).

MR. RICHARD LUDLOW BRUGES, magistrate for the county of Wiltshire, who has entered into recognisances upon conviction of sending a libellous letter to Lady Lonsdale, has by direction of the Lord Chancellor been removed from the Commission of the Peace.

WITH respect to a suggestion for introducing the American saloon carriages on the English railways, which was revived in connection with the murder of Mr. Gold, the *Daily News* states that a few years ago the directors of the Brighton Railway Company discussed the matter; but the evidence of preference on the part of the public for the ordinary English carriages was so strongly marked, that the proposal was abandoned.

AT Windsor, on June 28, the forty-third anniversary of her Majesty's coronation was observed with the customary honours, the bells of the Royal borough and St. George's Chapel ringing at intervals, while salutes of twenty-one guns were fired from the artillery in the Long Walk and Virginia Water. At the naval and military stations throughout the kingdom the day was similarly celebrated.

A CONSERVATIVE banquet was held on June 24 in St. Stephen's Club, Westminster. Covers were laid for one hundred and forty, and among the guests were the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir S. Northcote, M.P., the Marquis of Exeter, and many prominent members of the Opposition in the House of Commons. The *Daily Telegraph* says both the Conservative leaders, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Opposition," took a hopeful view of the prospects of the party, Sir S. Northcote, however, adding that they stood in need of great courage and prudence. The proceedings were private. Occasion was taken of the banquet formally to unveil a portrait of the late Lord Beaconsfield.

A TERRIBLE railway accident, involving a loss of nearly two hundred lives, besides injuries which may prove fatal to many others, has occurred in Mexico. This sad catastrophe took place on the Morelos Railroad, near Cuartla, where a stone bridge spanned the river San Antonio. A train, which was filled with soldiers, was passing under the bridge, when, apparently without a moment's warning of what was about to take place, the bridge fell in with a frightful crash, crushing the moving mass beneath, and killing the travellers on the spot.

DON CARLOS, Reuter recently informed us, has been expelled from France. The *Daily Telegraph* of June 30, gives the following particulars of the Spanish prince's proceedings in Paris:—"Don Carlos, from his own point of view, is doubtless King of Spain, although only *in partibus*, and as such is fully entitled to confer all the Orders of the Spanish Crown, from ancient Alcantara down to modern Ysabella Catolica, upon his friends and acquaintances abroad. His free and munificent exercise of that Royal prerogative, however, does not appear to be regarded with ordinary complacency by the Madrid Government, which has recently instructed its representative in Paris, Senor Fernandes Nunez, to remonstrate with the French authorities respecting certain abuses of the above character practised in that capital by the irrepressible Spanish Pretender. The matter, as we understand, has been laid before the Grand Council of the Legion of Honour, which, under the presidency of General Faidherbe, Governor of the Order, has resolved to institute rigorous proceedings against all French subjects who have accepted decorations from Don Carlos. This decision is stated to have aroused considerable consternation in the Faubourg St. Germain, where his Royal Highness is reverenced as the rightful Monarch of Spain. It would appear that he has of late distributed Spanish decorations somewhat lavishly amongst the high-born Legitimists of the Faubourg, who have not only received those distinctions at his hands with grateful awe, but have sported them freely in society. For indicating their political convictions in this manner they now find themselves liable to be summoned before the "Police Correctionelle," there to be certainly fined and possibly imprisoned. It is even whispered that the august prosecutor of General Boer may be called upon to answer for a breach of the existing laws, and that, being actually a resident upon French territory, he has incurred penalties which a Republican Government may not be disinclined to enforce upon a Bourbon Prince, the champion of Legitimacy. On the whole, taking his recent experiences with the Golden Fleece into consideration, we are of opinion that Don Carlos would have done wisely to let Spanish Orders alone until his faculty for bestowing them should be founded upon some more substantial basis than Divine Right."

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	In. cts. Colaba.	In. cts. Fort.	In. cts. Esplanade.	In. cts. Byculla.
Previously registd.	42 41	43 73	39 19	42 92
21 Thursday	0 1	..	0 21	0 09
22 Friday	..	0 25	0 40	0 71
Total....	42 45	43 98	39 59	43 63
July 22, 1880 ..	38 43	40 60	33 92	37 31

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st July, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·752
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=5.)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 10 a.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW. SW. to WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	446
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	26·76
„ „ year	42·45
„ from midnight to midnight.	

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(22nd July, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee...	29·872	83·0	W	19	0·02
Surat.....	·731	83·0	W	16	0·00
Bombay.....	·815	82·0	WSW	20	0·03
Ratnagiri ...	·866	83·3	SW fresh	..	0·12
Karwar.....	·887	81·1	SW fresh	..	0·43
Mangalore...	·917	81·4	WNW	5	0·00
Calicut	·927	79·6	NW	5	0·02
Cochin	·942	83·5	NW	3	0·05
Masulipatam.	·767	1·75	W	..	0·11
Madras.....	·820	87·0	WSW	3	1·02
Negapatam ..	·840	87·0	SW	5	0·08

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket, 1-45 p. m.

Lecture, Students' Debating Society, about 3 p. m.

Foot-ball, Byculla vs. Fort, 5-30 p. m.

Half-yearly General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana, 6 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Baghdad (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Java (s), to Kurrachee; Cypromene, Liverpool; Helena (s), Port Said.

LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The half-yearly general meeting of the Ladies' Gymkhana will be held at 6 o'clock this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The ship Cypromene and s. s. Java left on Thursday; the s. s. Algitha entered, and Simoom and Geelong left dock yesterday.

STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Vakil on "England and the Norman Kings" in the Society's Hall, near Pinjrapole, to-day at about 3 p.m.

THEFT.—Habib Ahmed Khan, a servant in a tea-shop at Mody Khana, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silk handkerchief, valued at 14 annas, and Rs. 2 in cash, belonging to Mahomed Hajee Goolam, while complainant was at the shop on the previous morning. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—A Marine Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain W. T. Crockett, late I. N., and Mr. J. Dobbie, Superintending Engineer of the B. I. S. N. Company, will assemble at the Fort Police Court on Monday next, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss of three lives (native passengers) which is stated to have occurred on board the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company's steamer Calder, which left this port on the 9th instant, bound for Bunder Abas, Persian Gulf, but was put back from sea before completing the voyage.

FIRE AT FRERE-ROAD.—At about 11 o'clock on Thursday night last smoke was observed issuing from a room on the ground floor of a house situated on the Frere-road and occupied by Jadowjee Ludha, who, about half an hour previously, had locked up his room and left the place for a short time. The door of the room had consequently to be forced open by the neighbours, when a quantity of country sulphur-matches were discovered to be on fire, the flames having spread to the doorway. The fire was promptly extinguished before any serious damage was done; it is said to have originated from a naked oil-lamp.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Nursoo Sayaboo, Rajana Nursoo Ramkrishna, and Purbajee Lingoo Rama appeared on Thursday last before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to answer a charge of defamation preferred against them by Nagoo Sayaji, a municipal contractor, and Lingoo Oomajee, a leading member of the Cammattee caste. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Thackeradass, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. P. M. Metha, instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Hormusjee, for the defence. The evidence of Nagoo Sayaji went to show that he was one of the leading members of the Teloogoo Foolmalee caste, and that last year he took the side of the complainant in a suit in the High Court to determine whether a marriage between a minor boy and a minor girl could be annulled by their respective parents. The suit caused much excitement amongst that community, the more so that it was decided in favour of the plaintiff. In consequence of this a disagreement took place between him and the defendants. On one occasion the defendants and their party having refused to perform certain pooja ceremonies in the temple together with the complainant and his party, the police were obliged to interfere to prevent a breach of the peace between them. In the month of February last it was proclaimed by a crier in the streets of Cammateepoora that the complainant and his party were excommunicated—which was a disgrace in their community; and since that proclamation was made several of the caste people declined to have any intercourse with witness, to the injury of his reputation. The above evidence was corroborated by Chettapa Yenkatee; after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to Wednesday next, the 27th instant.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

To give all an opportunity of playing, it has been arranged to play to-day and next Saturday afternoon Eleven versus Eighteen. Tiffin at 1-45, Match to begin at 2-30 p.m. Sides as under:—

Eleven.	*Eighteen.*
W. A. Baker.	L. R. W. Forrest (Capt.)
R. S. Campbell.	Bankier.
Fanshawe.	Bicknell.
Hills.	Boevey.
W. Lang.	Carnegy.
J. Moore.	Capt. Fenn.
F. C. Macrae.	Mackintosh.
E. M. Slater.	Harrison.
W. M. Tennent.	Nicholson.
W. E. Young.	Olpherts.
M. R. Wyer.	E. Rich.
	Capt. Proudfoot.
	Stiven.
	A. C. Walker.
	Whitehead.
	Another.
	Sergt. Heath.
	Sergt. Hill.

FOOT-BALL.

BYCULLA *vs.* FORT.

THESE two clubs play their return match this evening at 5-30, weather permitting. The players are as follows:—

BYCULLA.	Forwards.	UNITED.
J. C. Harvey.		E. Walsh.
A. Sutton.		J. Reid.
H. Binks.		T. Jervis.
G. Blakeman.		J. Derlin.
G. Rennison.		W. McMeikan.
J. W. Brooks.		T. Brumby.
A. Brown.		J. O'Leary.
H. Gordon.		B. Saunders.
J. Corkery.		C. Philipps.
W. Blakeman.		E. Thomas.
T. Critchell.		C. Wilcox.
M. Hearn.		C. Saunders.
E. Vears.		W. Neil.
	Half-backs.	
E. Brown.		E. M. Garry.
S. T. Wright.		H. Gawthorne.
	Threequarter-backs.	
G. Fearn.		C. Doyle.
C. Rosselet.		W. Reid.
	Goal-keepers.	
W. Grogan.		J. Sharpe.

DIVINE SERVICE.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the ship Canute to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m., in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m., and at Prince's Dock on board the s. s. Cosmo at 6-30 p. m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Khalif, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others, are cordially invited.

The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 21.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 35 and 242.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 201, 274, 166, 308, and 436.

The new (American) organ will be used at the services, and a collection made in the evening towards the Organ Purchase Fund.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL general meeting of members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Chamber's Rooms, Rampart row, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham presiding. There were also present, Messrs. Nicholson (Edward, Bates and Co.), Russell (Benn, Ashley and Co.), A. Blascheck (A. Blascheck and Co.), Bodger (Cutler, Palmer and Co.), Wilson (Finlay, Muir and Co.), Thorburn (Sir Charles Forbes and Co.), S. Framjee, (Framjee Sands and Co.), Graham (W. and A. Graham and Co.), Campbell (Greaves, Cotton and Co.), J. Lang (Lang, Moir and Co.), C. S. Lyon (Lyon and Co.), Macaulay (W. M. Macaulay and Co.), Wylie (Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.), R. Roberts (Owen and Okell) C. Poole (Peel, Cassels and Co.), Mavroyeni (Ralli Brothers), J. G. Smith (Ritchie, Stewart and Co.), C. F. Meili (Volkart Brothers), Wyer (Wallace and Co.), Janni (The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.), F. Mathew (The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company), T. Forrest (the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China), Jones (The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China), Noble (The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation), Parker (The P. and O. S. N. Co.), Bozzoni (The Rubattino S. N. Co.).

The CHAIRMAN in addressing the meeting said—Rather a longer period has been allowed to elapse since our last general meeting than is perhaps strictly in accordance with our rules, but there were several questions only now ripe for discussion, and which we were anxious to lay before you, and hence the delay. A special committee on shipping questions was appointed last January and only concluded its labours a few days ago. Their report is now before you and will no doubt be fully discussed hereafter. I need only say that the committee were called upon to devote an unusual amount of their time to the questions brought before them, and that these were examined in a very thorough and exhaustive manner. If the results are not in some respects so definite as might be desired, the deficiencies are, I think, due to the difficulties of the questions, and not to any want of care in investigating them on the part of the committee. A special committee was also appointed to examine into the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Bill of this year. On the whole, the provisions of the Bill were found to be unobjectionable, but the committee pointed out that if an Act could be passed to consolidate the numerous existing enactments a great service would be done to the public. I think the Chamber will quite approve of this recommendation. The proposed legislation in respect of Indian trade-marks has again come before us. As you may remember, on the last occasion when the question was submitted to you, we adopted the report of a special committee, which recommended that it would be a simpler arrangement, if, instead of passing a special Act for India, Indian trade-marks were to be registered under the English Act, and the latter be applied to India. The special committee of the Supreme Council, who had this subject under consideration, approved of this suggestion, but again applied for our opinion on certain minor points; while considering these it appeared to us that before finally committing ourselves to legislation it would be well to consult our solicitors as to the alternative merits of the two proposals, and even after receiving their opinion, which I may mention rather leaned towards recommending a special Act for India, we decided to formulate in a series of questions certain points, in respect of which we had discovered the opinion a reason for doubts, and to submit them for counsel's opinion. We have now good cause to congratulate ourselves on having taken this course, for it seems from the very clear and able opinion which has been given us that it would be a mistake to adopt either of the alternatives that have hitherto been discussed. But for the decisive nature of the opinion we have received it would have been with the very greatest reluctance that we would have proposed to the Chamber the abandonment of a measure which in the first place our predecessors had taken some trouble to urge on Government; but, just as in the case of the Registration of Partnerships Act, so in this closer investigation of the subject has brought to light difficulties and objections which at first sight could not easily have been foreseen; it now seems to us that even at the risk of being charged with inconsistency we are better to let alone what does not seem to be feasible. Of course it will be open to you to say whether you approve of this actions; and in order to put the facts clearly before you all the papers have been printed in a form which will enable you to trace the question from its origin until the present time. An Act for the registration of trade-marks having been mentioned, it may interest you to hear that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce approved so highly of the Bill which was drawn up by our solicitors, and rejected by you last year, that they proposed to lay it before Government. In replying we had to inform them how the opinion of this Chamber had been so unmistakeably expressed that if they did so we should be forced into the rather anomalous position of protesting against the very Act which had been prepared under our own auspices. The growth of our import and export trade in the last two years has been on so large a scale and the number and magnitude of the financial questions involved thereby so important as to suggest to us the idea of laying before you a proposal for an exchange building, so far as it goes, perhaps it can scarcely be called a proposal, but if the idea commend itself to you, I have no doubt it could very easily be put into a definite shape. I think we must often feel that a little more personal intercommunication than can at present exist in our business relation would be very desirable. Brokers can put through the details of business often better than we could ourselves, and experience elsewhere does not lead me to think than we should be able to do without their assistance; but I believe we should often understand each other better, avoid paper warfare, and perhaps be able to initiate business by a little personal intercourse in a way that is at present impossible. The Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association, and probably the Port Trust would all become willing tenants of offices in such a building, and provided Government were to grant a convenient site on the Esplanade, I believe that even financially the scheme could be a success. I may remind you that the Factories Act is now in operation. It is, I think, fortunate that, as far as Bombay is concerned, its working is in careful and cautious hands, otherwise had its provisions been strictly enforced I fear its promoters might have been disappointed. A prosperous industry requires no acts. If Government protects our limbs and lives, capital and labour can come to terms so far as the Act seeks only to protect the very young, we can in principle entirely agree with it, but when I heard some years ago a leading English philanthropist, who had never been in India, express himself in a private conversation as follows: "Talk of Bulgarian atrocities; I believe there are greater atrocities at this present moment behind the purdah in the mills of Bombay." I could not help feeling that by such exaggerations public opinion might be seriously misled. Far be it from me to depreciate by one word the efforts of those good and benevolent men who first promoted this Act, but we should not allow a sentiment in which every one of us must sympathise to lead us away. I think the Government are acting most judiciously in the matter, and the results of the mode in which they are putting the Act in force cannot be otherwise than satisfactory. It may be a source of very great pleasure to all who are interested in the prosperity of Bombay to have watched the continued progress during the past half year of the local mill industry, and I feel confident that I shall be in harmony with the views of this Chamber in congratulating the millowners on the well-deserved success achieved by their enterprise and good management. Not long ago at Manchester one who was recently a prominent member of our society expressed disappointment at what may be called the foreign conquests of our Bombay manufacturers, but I do not think any of us will share in such views. The world is wide, and there is room for all. If the mill industry here has deprived the Lancashire manufacturers and our importing merchants of part of their trade in the yarn business, to which it must largely have contributed has opened new fields for our energies, and I trust that hand in hand our local manufacturers and our foreign importers may go on with mutual confidence, each adding to the wealth and prosperity of the country and for which they both exist. It is a pity that there has been, as I think, misunderstanding and immeasurable jealousy about the retention of the duties on imported goods. Merchants and manufacturers, if they express free trade views on this subject, are forthwith taxed with self-interested motives. Doubtless self-interest has much to do with this contention just as it has to do in the case of every other question, which affects the pockets of the community, but it is not of the direct kind which is supposed. I fancy there are still some people who imagine that the duties, which in respect of grey goods are now comparatively trifling, would, if abandoned, go straight into the pockets of merchants and manufacturers. If any one deludes himself with this idea he will be disappointed. Let the duties on grey goods and yarns be removed to-morrow and I have no hesitation in saying that, except in so far as a stimulus may be given to the volume of our import trade, the difference represented by the present duties will be a direct gain to the people of this country. The waste of time, labour and material which daily characterises the process required for obtaining exemption from these duties is scarcely I think realised. It is almost comical to think that in these utilitarian days a Government department should be annually receiving and considering many thousands of pieces of grey cloths. If the revenue positively cannot admit of the abandonment of these duties nothing more need be said, but in respect of the particular articles mentioned, and a few others, the gain to the State is out of all proportions, small as compared with the trouble and expense of collection. While on this subject I may mention that it has recently come to the knowledge of importers, more especially in Calcutta, that the true lengths of certain grey goods is very often less than the length stamped on them long ago. In the good old times a Manchester yard measured 37 inches, and as shirtings were sold by lengths of 37½ yards the shirt length was over 38½ yards and often 39 yards, but in these latter days a Manchester yard has dwindled down in many cases to 36½ inches, so that 38½ yards is no longer the true length. Whether on the plea of custom such a stamping could be defended or not I am unable to say, but I think there can be no difference of opinion among us that it would be desirable to get rid of such anomaly. It is not right that manufacturers who give good lengths should be handicapped in the quotations by such a difference as I have mentioned. The volume of an import trade is now so enormous that I think we cannot too jealously watch any innovation or anomaly, which may seem to be a departure from fair trading. Last year the imports of plain cotton cloths into Bombay and Calcutta amounted to nearly 1,400 millions of yards, being an increase of about 35 per cent. over the two previous years. Nor does it seem as though this year would show any backward tendency as compared with

facts found by the courts below; and on an examination of the evidence adduced in the case, we are unable to say that there is nothing to support the Magistrate's finding. The Magistrate has perhaps taken an extreme view of the evidence. Sitting in appeal we might possibly take a different view. The villagers appear to have followed Mr. Lely in a threatening manner, which might the more readily cause him alarm, as it was due to his own foolish or indignant behaviour. The applicant seems at first to have had a couple of brick-bats in his hands, and to have dropped them and taken up a stick. Some of the others also had sticks. This object was apparently a common one, namely to alarm Mr. Lely, of whose rank and quality they were then ignorant. The description given by Mr. Lely of their proceedings satisfies on the whole the description of the offence of which the Magistrate has found the applicant guilty, though it may be that, if we were trying this case ourselves, we should have come to a different conclusion. We may observe that, if it was injudicious in Mr. Lely to have shot peacocks where he did, and to have acted as he did, it was still more injudicious in the Magistrate to have introduced into his finding the remarks on Mr. Lely's conciliatory character and the like. They are not based upon any evidence in the case; and it was improper to have made them a part of his judgment. However, this is a defect which does not touch the merits of the case. We think lastly that the sentence passed was considerably in excess of what the justice of the case required. A simple fine would have been quite sufficient to meet the ends of justice, or at most a week's imprisonment. We know with what asperity villagers resent injuries to their cherished animals; and in this circumstance there was a palliation, if not an excuse, for their conduct, which barely amounted to a punishable offence. We do not think that the conduct of the accused was of such a serious character as quite to justify the Magistrate in passing upon him such a severe sentence as that of imprisonment for six weeks; or that it need be held to disqualify him for the post of police patel which he holds. His defence of *alibi*—a false one as it would appear—is a very serious fault; but with that at this moment we have nothing to do. We are unable to interfere, because we cannot say there is no sufficient evidence in the case to support the Magistrate's finding. There is evidence for that purpose, and we must return the proceedings.

JULY 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE LATE MR. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY'S CHARITIES.

KHURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA AND OTHERS *vs.* L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC AND OTHERS.

Mr. STARLING and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Fox and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the first defendant, the Administrator-General. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the trustee defendants.

Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday, in further cross-examination by Mr. Starling, said he did not know to whom the Love-lane property was now let. By the failure of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Merwanjee lost about two lakhs of rupees on speculative transactions in shares. He (witness) was examined in the case of Manchersha Bejonjee *vs.* the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company with reference to the cash book. Was it remarked in that case that he did not believe a word the witness had said on the point; but witness must say that his Lordship made a mistake in the view he took of the point; and he could explain how it was.

Mr. Inverarity complained that his learned friend had selected only a passage out of a judgment of great length, and that it was not fair to the witness. The learned counsel therefore proposed to put in the whole judgment.

The judge said there was no need to do that, as he would be able to form his own opinion of the witness's credibility, independently of what might have been said elsewhere.

Mr. Inverarity complained that his learned friend Mr. Starling, who had read two lines out of Mr. Justice West's printed judgment, would not allow him to look at the document to put questions to the witness out of it.

Mr. Starling said his copy of the printed judgment was marked in pencil, and he had no authority on the solicitors who instructed him to hand over the document to his learned friend.

Witness, in re-examination by Mr. Inverarity, said that with the exception of the statement with reference to the cash book, Mr. Justice West believed the rest of the story told by witness. At the time of the starting of the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., Nusserwanjee, Merwanjee's son, was only eleven years old. He had a ten-annas share in the partnership. Merwanjee found that capital. Even treating the agency to the Dhurumsey Spinning Company to be an asset, nothing would be found due by Merwanjee Framjee and Co. to Merwanjee. In arriving at the balances found against Merwanjee every year, he was not credited with the capital he paid in the name of Nusserwanjee, his son, nor with the profits of each year. At the end of the Dewalee of 1884 Rs. 2,13,252 were due by Merwanjee to the firm; but during 1883-84 he had paid in more than thirty-four lakhs of rupees. In 1884-65 he paid in thirty-one lakhs, and in subsequent years he also paid in large sums. Except in 1867 the firm in fact made profits amounting to several lakhs of rupees. With regard to the Colaba Sanatarium, Merwanjee made the contracts in his capacity of Chairman of the trustees, and not in his private capacity. The contracts were signed by the builders and addressed to Merwanjee as chairman. The plans of the Sanatarium were discussed at meetings of the trustees, and even alterations were suggested by the trustees. (The proceedings of several meetings of the trustees on matters connected with the Sanatarium were put in to shew, as Mr. Inverarity said, that Merwanjee was not everything, and that the trustees were not mere nothings.) The managing trustee had much work to do at the Sanatarium premises; and it was necessary that he should have rooms there for his use, as well as for the meeting of the trustees. The rooms were given to Merwanjee as chairman of the trustees, and not in his private capacity. The rules for the management of the Dhurmsalla were made after the Dhurmsalla had been opened for the use of Parsees.

To the court at Mr. Starling's suggestion.—The firm of Merwanjee and Co. claim nine lakhs of rupees against Merwanjee; and even allowing a transfer of seven lakhs which he made in our favour, and which we don't assent to, there will be about two lakhs of rupees due to us.

Mr. Inverarity said he would ask leave, when certain papers were ready, to recall the witness, who then retired.

Hormusjee Byramjee Cama, son of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, brother of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, said—I and the trustees managed the suit brought by Mr. Loudon, Administrator-General, against Merwanjee Framjee and Co. I do not know who her Muncherjee Cama and the trustee plaintiffs paid the costs incurred by the plaintiff in that suit.

Mr. Inverarity.—Will you swear that you have not heard that they paid the costs?

Witness.—I have no recollection whatever about that.

Mr. Inverarity.—Will you swear that you have not heard that?

Witness.—I cannot swear.

Mr. Inverarity.—Will you swear it was not at the request of Muncherjee and the trustee plaintiffs that Mr. Loudon brought that suit?

Witness.—I have no knowledge.

Mr. Inverarity.—Will you swear that or not? You were managing the suit, you know.

Witness.—I cannot swear. I began to manage Mr. Loudon's suit about a year and a half ago. My uncle Muncherjee managed it before that time. I cannot say that I did not commence to manage it in 1877. I went in that year to Mr. Loudon's office, which was then in the Town Hall. The plaintiffs and so Muncherjee Cama say that Merwanjee was partner in the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and was so in 1863. I never heard that Merwanjee had a ten-annas share in the Dhurumsey Mills. I don[illegible] a question in Mr. Loudon[illegible] not the agency is an[illegible] and Co.

To Mr. S[illegible] is only to take[illegible].

[illegible]omrigar was formally [illegible]searched for the title-deeds [illegible]-street property.

[illegible]jee Patel said he knew the late [illegible]day, and that he intended to put the [illegible]el house in trust in 1871. The deeds [illegible]ouse could not be found. At Merwanjee's [illegible]st witness made a search for them.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor for the trustee defendants, produced a draft of instructions sent to counsel to prepare the trust deeds of Merwanjee Panday, which showed that Merwanjee did not want to have a power to alter, annul, or modify any of the clauses of the deeds for the management of the trustees.

The court then rose.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 22.

(Before Mr. HART, First Judge.)

A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

MOOLCHUND JUMNADASS *vs.* MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS AND CO.

Mr. HORMUSJI appeared for the plaintiff, Moolchund Jumnadass, a cotton merchant in Bombay. Mr. Craigie appeared for the defendants, Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co. It appears that 200 bales of cotton had been purchased by the defendants, but 100 of these being found to be inferior, were not accepted. The matter being referred to some surveyors, the cotton was found to be about Rs. 5 per candy lower than the quality of the sample, at which rate the plaintiff agreed to part with his goods, but the defendants refused to accept them. The bales were afterwards sold by auction, and realised Rs. 808-14-3 less than their original value.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said that from the evidence of the plaintiff himself, there was no new agreement, as stated in summons. The plaintiff's Moonim could not give any explanation of the object of the reference to the surveyors, except that it was to ascertain the allowance to be made for the inferior quality of the goods; and therefore the plaintiff must be non-suited.

(Before Mr. SPENCER, Second Judge.)

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS VS. CAPTAIN S. R. LEE OF THE S. S. LOCH RANNOCK.

In this case the plaintiffs, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, sued to recover Rs. 210, the amount of a contract for pumping water out of the s. s. Loch Rannock. It was stated that the Captain engaged in a contract with the plaintiffs to assist Messrs. Fraser and Miller in pumping-water out of the vessel at the low tide, so as to raise her. Mr. Ross, engineer to the plaintiffs brought a 4-inch pump, with engine, alongside the vessel on the 22nd proximo; but the Captain rejected them, as the pump was too small, and ordered an 8-inch pump, according to his agreement, to be brought the next morning. As requested the pump and engine arrived; but there was no gear to lift them on board, as a portion of the vessel being under water, the ship's tackle was unavailable. The Captain had been under the impression that the plaintiff would also supply the tackle. The pump and engine being sent back, the plaintiffs claimed their expense.

Mr. Winter appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Conroy for the defendant.

His Honour said that as the 4-inch pump had not been ordered, the plaintiffs could not claim the expenses incurred; but that as the Captain had not ordered the tackle, the plaintiffs could not be held liable, and therefore the plaintiffs were entitled to a [illegible] with costs.

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26 12 28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0 30 0
17 12 19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8 20 8
19 4 ..	Vermouth	20 0 ..

	CHAMPAGNE.	
55 8 58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0 61 0
54 8 57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0 60 0
33 0 ..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34 8 ..
35 4 36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8 38 8
32 12 34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0 36 0
25 8 27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8 28 8
40 0 45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0 49 0
28 12 30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0 32 0

	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	
43 0 45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0 36 0
43 0 45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0 36 0

	STILL GERMAN WINES.	
40 8 ..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8
33 12 ..	Liebfraumilch	35 8
29 8 31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0 33 0
24 4 26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8 27 8
19 4 21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0 22 0
19 4 ..	Carlowitz	20 0 ..
30 0 ..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8 ..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1. rare old ... gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior ... black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera ...	30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior ... black seal	30 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry ... red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium ... yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine ... white seal	18 4
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior ... black seal	29 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine ... red seal	34 0

Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	PORT.	1 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	Per Qts. Rs. a.
36 4 ..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	..	38 0	..
26 4 28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	..	27 8	29 8
22 0 23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	..	23 0	24 0
19 4 21 0	An Excellent wine ... red seal	..	20 0	22 0
14 8 16 4	Spanish Port	..	15 0	17 0
23 0 ..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	..	21 0	..

	LIQUEURS.			
49 0 51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	..	51 0	53 4
7 0 ..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	..	7 4	..
6 0 ..	Do. Yellow	..	6 4	..
		71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0	..
51 4 55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	..	53 8	57 8
47 8 ..	Noyeau de Martinique	..	49 8	..
37 0 ..	Creme de Noyeau	..	38 8	..
38 12 40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	..	40 8	42 8
26 0 ..	Orange Bitters, best	..	27 0	..
30 12 ..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	..	32 0	..
.. 27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
33 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica ... per doz.	23 0
20 8	fine "Pineapple" ... ,,	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality ... ,,	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN ... ,,	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin ... ,,	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch ... ,,	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure ... ,,	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial ... ,,	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best ... ,,	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac	15 8
13 0	,, ...	13 8
11 4	,, ...	11 8
10 8	,, ...	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ... ... Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. 2 ,, ... 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ... 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 1 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
46 Gals. Hhds.	CLARET IN WOOD.	46 Gals. Hhds.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

Per	CASH.			
	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla...	38 4	115 0	216 0	421 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, ca[illegible] 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price[illegible]
THREE months' Credit, wi[illegible]t Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, [illegible]s, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

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Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
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NOTICES.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

It keeps the system in a

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

BENGAL.

SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF THE CENSUS OFFICE.

It is not often that a stirring event occurs to vary the monotony of our hot weather existence, or that the mild Hindu of Bengal is aroused sufficiently to engage in a sanguinary conflict with trained forces; nevertheless yesterday, the 18th July, 1881, will be memorable in the history of the Metropolis as the date upon which the "1881 Census Office" was assaulted and captured by the Calcutta Reserve Police after a spirited resistance by the garrison, about 70 men and 150 there or thereabouts. The scene of the conflict was the lower floor of the Town Hall, used as a portion of the Census office. On Monday last one of the Assistants, a Bengali abstractor of Section B of the Census office, wanted to go up to the second storey of the building, when a native constable on duty seized him by the scruff of his neck and dragged him back, giving him, it is said, abuse at the same time. The assistant's fellow abstractors, being indignant at this usage of one of their number, interfered and took the man and the constable to the Superintendent of Census Section B. Whilst a report was being made to that officer, the constable's demeanour and tone of voice seem to have been sufficiently provoking to have threatened a breach of the peace, to prevent which he was ordered out of the office; but he refused to leave, stating that he was the constable posted at the door, and was forcibly ejected.

In the meantime his brother constables—8 or 10 in number—on hearing a noise and suspecting that something was up, came on the scene, headed by the custodian of Town Hall and a corporal of police, to render assistance to their comrade. An affray was imminent, but was avoided for the time being by the influence of the several Superintendents of the offices. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon another skirmish took place. A clerk of Census Section B went to the Town Hall latrine, and having apparently "crossed the frontier," was attacked by the police sentry, beaten, it is said, seized, and taken into the police quarter under the Town Hall. When the Census Superintendents heard what had transpired, one of them, Babu Hurry Mohun Sen, accompanied by Moulvi Nooroot Huq as orderly officer, proceeded to the camp of the opposing forces, negotiated the release of the prisoner and took measures to provide against a recurrence. Great indignation is said, however, to have been felt in the census camp at the treatment by the police of their prisoner,—which led to an open declaration of war yesterday. Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning of yesterday, a clerk of Census Section A had occasion to go into the Town Hall compound to one of the out-buildings, and, like his comrade of Section B, was seized, beaten and carried off. On this coming to the knowledge of the garrison, the whole started up shouting to be led out against their foes. All the endeavours of Supervisor Maulvi Noorool Huq to quiet his army were futile, but the police, hearing the row and suspecting the nature of it, rushed to arms (bamboos) and advanced on the Census office. The actual hostilities now commenced. Three assaults were made, but gallantly repulsed by the Babus, who bombarded their assailants with marble door-weights, benches and legs of benches, placing three of them *hors de combat*. Strategy was resorted to and the fourth assault with fresh troops was successful. An eyewitness at the Government Printing Office states that when the police carried the place, the din inside was terrible—the clashing of sticks, yells, groans, &c. The garrison surrendered and surrendered, losing three of their number, one with a broken skull, another wounded in the head in a lesser degree, and third almost bereft of his nasal organ. In the victorious army we said that three were *hors de combat*; one lost a portion of his ear, a second his fore finger, and the third was smitten on the head. The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner of Police and numerous other police officers arrived subsequently to discharge other duties in the case, but we were present at the same time, and seldom if ever have we seen a crow so excited, agitated as it was with suppressed wrath, and it required but a word of encouragement to have caused a fresh outbreak with serious results. That this did not occur is mainly due to the exertions of the several superintendents and supervisors—one of the latter, Maulvi Noorool Huq, got thwacked by both sides and lost some currency notes and silver in the bargain—for one Babu very excitedly exclaimed to us: "Would to God I had been present; I would have led my countrymen and destroyed our oppressors," and he was forthwith suppressed by his friends. The battle, or rather assault, must have been pretty general, for we found projectiles in the shape of broken furniture, bricks and lumps of marble plentifully strewed all over the compound, in some degree corroborating the statement made to us by one of the defenders to the effect that the missiles "in the air, Sir, were like flies." So the Census Office fell, but with its fall records of the Census have been destroyed or lost, Office furniture, Town Hall lamp shades, and oil-painting frames smashed, the last only slightly fortunately, and it now remains to be seen who will be made responsible for the whole occurrence.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 9th to the 15th instant, 2 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 249 Hindoos, and 36 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 306 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 246. The deaths are thus classified: 14 from small-pox, 5 from measles, 84 from fever, 23 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, and 169 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 40·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·2 per 1,000 per annum.

NEW MEMBER OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL.—An excellent appointment has been made by Mr. Hudleston to the vacancy caused in the Madras Legislative Council, by the death of Mr. Runganada Shastry. Mr. Tamalapalli Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., who has been selected, is a son of a former Chief Translator of the High Court. He was a pupil of Mr. E. B. Powell, C. S. I., at the Presidency College, and a *protege* of Mr. Justice Holloway, C. S. I. He was for a time Translator in the High Court, and then became a District Munsif. He returned to the High Court as a Vakil, and has risen to his present position as head of the native Bar. He is universally respected, for he is an honest man, shrewd, and has the courage of his opinions. He was on the Committee to draft the Bill for the Native Charity Commission—the consolidation and management of the trusts connected with religious and charitable endowments,—a most arduous business, which was very well done, and is at present pigeon-holed in Calcutta.—*Mail.*

CHARLES DICKENS AS A JOURNALIST.

WHEN Charles Dickens first entered the gallery as a parliamentary reporter, he was still the merest stripling in appearance. Yet he nevertheless contrived to step at once there into the very front rank as a stenographer, although surrounded by some eighty or ninety skilled competitors, having already, outside the Lords and Commons, thoroughly mastered the difficulties of his delicate craft by two years of the most assiduous application. Independently of the press, he was plying his pencil all that while in the law-courts as a shorthand-writer for one of the offices in Doctors' Commons. Unwittingly even then he was making good his claim (as he continued to do afterwards within the recognition of all down to the very close of his career) to the possession of genius in the sense in which it has been wittily defined by Carlyle, namely, as 'an immense capacity for taking trouble.' Every one familiar with the novelist's earlier history will remember, with a feeling about equally compounded of the humorous and the pathetic, the Micawber-like burst of confidence with which his father once answered the chance inquiry, 'Pray, Mr. Dickens, where was your son educated?' 'Why, indeed, sir—ha, ha! he may be said to have educated himself!' In regard to shorthand, as in regard to everything else, he was his own instructor. Even in his selection of the profession of a reporter he acted under no one's guidance. Mr. Forster, as it happens, was entirely mistaken in attributing that choice to an incentive awakened by the elder Dickens 'going into the gallery' as a parliamentary reporter, or as the biographer adds yet more specifically, a little later on, 'joining the gallery as a reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*.' In point of fact, the elder Dickens never was a parliamentary reporter at all. He knew absolutely nothing of shorthand. Whatever position he held on the press—and even that but for a very brief interval—was purely of a commercial character. There is, besides, a startling discrepancy of time apparent at a glance upon the very surface of Mr. Forster's curiously in consequent intimation. For supposing, even for the sake of argument, that there had been anything like a foundation for his announcement, that Dickens, in 1830, 'took sudden determination to qualify himself thoroughly for what his father was lately become—a newspaper parliamentary reporter,' it would seem the oddest thing in the world, more particularly on the part of one constitutionally so impulsive and energetic, that not until two years had elapsed was the smallest attempt made by him anywhere to secure a foothold upon even the lowest rung of the ladder of journalism; and that not until four years after that 'sudden determination' was a position obtained by him eventually as a reporter upon the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*. Another inaccuracy on the part of the biographer is even more surprising than the one just mentioned, seeing that it bore relation to a fact which was presumably within his own personal knowledge and recollection. According to Mr. Forster's account of Dickens's entrance upon journalism, his first parliamentary service was given in 1831 to the *True Sun*, 'a journal,' as the biographer goes on to say, 'which had then on its editorial staff some dear friends of mine, through whom I became myself a contributor to it, and afterwards, in common with all concerned, whether in its writing, reporting, printing, or publishing, a sharer in its difficulties.' Having himself, therefore, taken part in the enterprise, it is little less than amazing to find that, in speaking thus, Mr. Forster was out in his calculation by a whole twelve-month. Instead of Dickens beginning his labours as a parliamentary reporter on the *True Sun* in 1831, as stated in the biography, it was not until Monday morning, the 5th of March 1832, that the first number of that journal was issued from the press. It was consequently a year later than Mr. Forster supposed that the novelist entered the gallery for the first time as a shorthand-writer. Beyond this, it should be yet further remarked at once that Dickens's labours upon the *True Sun* were at the most but slight and perfunctory. He occupied a position on its reporting staff somewhat analogous in its way (if it may be allowed to employ here one of the technicalities of the case-room) to that of a 'grass-hand' among compositors—the position in effect of a supernumerary, who is liable at any moment to be called upon in the event of an emergency. So comparatively slight was his preoccupation thus, that simultaneously with his engagement on the *True Sun* Dickens filled a more regular and recognised position in the gallery during the Session of 1832 as one of the reporting staff of the *Mirror of Parliament*. That full and copious record of the debates had been a little while before projected, and was for some few years afterwards ably conducted by the future novelist's uncle on the mother's side, John Henry Barrow, a barrister of Gray's Inn. Upon it for three sessions altogether, from 1832 to 1834, the young stenographer, fresh from the ecclesiastical courts, held his ground from the first fully upon a level with the most experienced of his competitors. Foremost among these was one who soon became his fast friend and intimate, and thenceforth, to the close of the great humorist's life, their cordial regard for each other remained unbroken. Only a few weeks before the novelist's death, I remember perfectly well hearing him introduce to some chance acquaintance this trusty ally, not as '*one* of the oldest,' but as *the* oldest freind he had in the world. Mr. Thomas Beard, the gentleman who is here referred to, and who still occupies the position he has long held as her Majesty's Court Newsman, preserves to this hour as vividly in his recollection, he assures me, as though they were but incidents of yesterday, the whimsical experiences he passed through in the old coaching days, in association with the then youthful, and even boyish-looking, Charles Dickens. His earliest remembrance of him is that of a slight delicate stripling, whose bright handsome face and winning aspect are fairly shadowed forth, slightly idealised, it may be, but, for all that, truthfully in every line, through the dainty pencil-drawing made of him in profile but a very few years afterwards by Maclise, a facsimile of which may be turned to opposite the twenty-seventh page of the second volume of the *Life*. Speaking to me of Dickens as a shorthand-writer, Mr. Beard not only reiterates the emphatic assurance already given by him in six words to Mr. Forster, 'There never was such a reporter,' but adds, in one word of still greater emphasis, that Dickens's command of Gurney's system was nothing less than perfect. It should be remembered that when Joseph Gurney flourished as a master of stenography, Isaac Pitman was yet unborn. As far back as in 1751, in fact, the former first published his treatise on shorthand, under the title of *Brachygraphy*. Having treated himself, at the age of seventeen, to a half guinea copy of Gurney's Handbook, Dickens went at it, as all through his life he went at everything, with a will; and in a year or two thoroughly mastered its difficulties, thanks, wholly and solely, it should be added, to his indomitable perseverance. How and by what dogged determination he contrived to cut his way triumphantly through that forest of difficulties, he has himself related, with marvellous humour, in the thirty-eighth chapter of *David Copperfield*. Following the account there given, even the uninitiated will find themselves enabled to realise, almost as readily as the initiated in the latter's remembrance of the ordeal they have actually passed through, the bewildering effect of the long rung upon rung dots which in such a position mean such a thing, and in such another position something else entirely different; the wonderful vagaries played by circles; the unaccountable concurrences hailing from such marks like flies' legs; and the tremendous effect of a curve in the wrong place. Even when he had acquired familiarity with the alphabet of this abbreviated language—an alphabet which appeared to him, as he declares, a very Egyptian hieroglyphic in itself—a procession of new horrors called arbitrary characters confronted him in appalling perspective; characters the most despotic he had ever encountered—insisting, for instance, that a thing like the beginning of a cobweb meant 'expectation,' and that a pen-and-ink skyrocket stood for 'disadvantageous.' When he had fixed these wretches in his mind, he found, as so many others have done under the like circumstances, that they had driven everything else out of it. Beginning again, he forgot these latest acquisitions. While he was picking them up once more, he dropped the other fragmentary portions of the system—the upshot of his whole endeavour being that it all appeared to him simply heartbreaking. Notwithstanding these preliminary stumbles upon the very threshold, he, nevertheless, after three or four months' resolute application, believed himself capable of making an experiment at last upon one of the crack speakers in Doctors' Commons. 'Shall I ever forget,' he has exclaimed, in whimsical celebration of that crucial test of his capabilities,—'shall I ever forget how the crack speaker walked off from me before I began, and left my imbecile pencil staggering about the paper as if it were in a fit?'

Eventually, when he had contrived by practice to keep pace with a declaimer of moderately rapid articulation, he would probably have been triumphant upon that achievement, as he acknowledges, if only he had had the faintest conception of what his notes were intended to represent! Instead, however, of comprehending them in the least when he subjected them to scrutiny, he discovered that, so far as they could in any way help him back to their inner meaning, he might just as well have been copying the Chinese inscriptions upon an immense collection of tea-chests, or the golden hieroglyphics emblazoned on the red and green bottles in the shop-windows of the chemists and druggists. As meekly as ever did the wayfarers in quest of Todgers's long afterwards, when they came to a dead-wall at the bottom of a *cul-de-sac* labelled 'No thoroughfare,' he found himself constrained to turn right-about-face and to begin all over again! Realising the imperative necessity of doing this, however, he put the best countenance he could on the matter, and did it! He turned back, as he frankly acknowledged, with a heavy heart; and, beginning once more very laboriously and methodically, plodded at a snail's pace over identically the same ground he had already traversed, stopping every now and then to examine minutely upon all sides each speck in his way, and making the most desperate efforts to know those elusive characters wherever they might afterwards be encountered. In reward for this most sensible and painstaking preseverance, which may be heartily commended to the consideration of every one aiming at proficiency in the art of the shorthand-writer, the time came when he had completely tamed what he still called even then that savage stenographic mystery. After nearly two years' practice in the courts, he had actually begun to make by it something more than a respectable income. Immediately he emerged, from the comparative obscurity of working for a private office in Doctors' Commons, into the glare of publicity consequent upon his stepping, while yet a stripling, into the ranks of journalism, he enjoyed high repute for his accomplishments in everything pertaining to a craft the past-masters of which, it should always be remembered, whether old or young, can alone by necessity evidence their skill at high pressure. In the dazzling swiftness of his zigzag notes, no less than in his rapid transcript from them afterwards, he distanced the fleetest of his companions. During the three sessions in which he worked for the *Mirror of Parliament*, that is, in 1832, in 1833, and in 1834, he earned by his pencil an average of fifteen guineas a week. Parliamentary reporting, it should be borne especially in mind, was about that time at its very acme, and was so in effect for, as nearly as possible, three lustres—from 1830 to 1844 or 1845. The galleries of the Lords and Commons were packed within that interval by men of exceptional capacity, and for the most part even, it should be said, of ripe scholarship. Yet, suddenly thrown as he was, by virtue of his extraordinary skill as a shorthand-writer, into their midst while he was yet a beardless youth, who had scarcely any book-learning at all, Charles Dickens held his ground from the very outset with the best and ablest of his surroundings. He did so almost equally by right of his astonishing readiness and of his irrepressible vivacity. How it was that, in common with the more skilled of his associates, he was enabled to earn upon an average fifteen guineas a week all through the session while enrolled upon the staff of the *Mirror of Parliament*, may be readily explained. It arose out of the system which prevailed in the carrying out of that copious and splendid record of the debates in both Houses. The sixteen or seventeen picked reporters upon that staff were worked in guinea turns of three-quarters of an hour each. Everything, even to the little parenthetic interruptions, being recorded in the first person, the strain, the stress, the whirling wear and tear upon the stenographers thus engaged was, by necessity, excessive. It was so excessive, indeed, that only those who were very rarely qualified to sustain it were enabled to bear the brunt of it without succumbing. Those rarest few, among whom Charles Dickens, in spite of his youth, took his place from the commencement with unfaltering zeal and unconquerable energy, on field-nights took turn after turn in bewilderingly rapid sequence; insomuch that during the hottest time of the discussions they found themselves, these exceptional few, enabled to earn within the week twenty, or even as much as five-and-twenty, guineas.

Immediately upon the close of the session of 1834, Charles Dickens ceased his connection with the *Mirror of Parliament*, and was summarily enrolled upon the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*. That journal had then but very recently passed, by purchase, from the hands of Mr. William Clement, proprietor of *Bell's Life* and the *Observer*, into those of three moneyed Whigs who were thus brought into temporary partnership: Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Easthope, stockbroker, sometime M.P. for St. Albans, as afterwards for Leicester; Mr. James Duncan, publisher of Paternoster-row; and Mr. Simon MacGillivray, a Highlander, who had been a prosperous merchant in Mexico.

Before he was to take in any way in earnest to those labours of love which were so very soon afterwards to win him this immense and enviable popularity, Dickens had, in the autumn of 1834, nearly three years before him of intense and exciting toil as a reporter on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*. Speaking of it nearly thirty years afterwards, in the May of 1865, when, in his capacity as chairman of the second annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, he held that night, as he expressed it, a brief for his brothers, he recalled to mind, with a gusto of delight that many will still remember, his exciting experiences as a reporter; his transcribing from his notes on the palm of his hand by the light of a dark lantern in a postchaise and four, galloping through a wild country at dead of night, and at the then amazing speed of fifteen miles an hour; his wearing his knees by writing on them on the old back row of the old gallery of the old House of Commons; his wearing his feet by standing to write in a preposterous pen in the old House of Lords, where they used to be huddled together like sheep kept in waiting, say, until the woolsack might want restuffing; his having been upset in almost every description of vehicle known in this country; his having been belated in his time on miry byroads towards the small hours, forty or fifty miles from London, in a wheelless carriage with exhausted horses and drunken postboys, and yet contriving somehow, even under those untoward circumstances, to get back in time for publication, to be welcomed with never-forgotten compliments by the late Mr. Black, coming in the broadest of Scotch from the broadest of hearts he had ever known!

According to the testimony of Mr. James Grant of the *Morning Advertiser*, who was an eyewitness of Charles Dickens's capabilities as a reporter, but more especially as a shorthand-writer in the galleries of the two Houses of Parliament, a more accomplished or more rarely gifted expert in that capacity never occupied a seat within the walls of the Legislature. 'Literary abilities of a high order, with reporting capacity of a superior kind, are seldom found in conjunction,' says Mr. Grant, who adds, 'they were so in his (Charles Dickens's) case in a measure in which they never were before in any other man since parliamentary reporting was known.' Beyond even his marvellous manipulative swiftness and dexterity as a stenographer were his watchful sagacity and his almost, it might be said, intuitive discretion. According to Dr. Charles Mackay, who, in 1835, became the assistant sub-editor of the *Morning Chronicle* under Mr. George Hogarth, who was in the following year to become the future novelist's father-in-law, Dickens, in that heyday of the stenographic art, was 'universally considered the rapidest and most accurate shorthand-writer in the gallery.' It was Mr. John Black—'dear old Black!' as Dickens loved to call him, 'my first hearty out-and-out appreciator'—who threw out to the young reporter the suggestion that he should, at intervals, contribute original matter, as well as reports taken down *verbatim et literatim*. The opportunity for this doing so very soon afterwards presented itself. As an offshoot from the *Morning Chronicle*, a tri-weekly journal was projected, under the title of the *Evening Chronicle*. Asked by Mr. Hogarth to send in a sketch for publication in the first number, Charles Dickens, writing from his then chambers, 13 Furnival's Inn, modestly preferred the request that it might be taken into consideration whether, like those of his contributions appearing in the form of a series of papers, some slight addition might be made to his regular salary. Precisely in this way it was, in fact, that the matter was arranged. Instead of receiving, as before, five guineas a week, he was to receive seven guineas, upon the understanding that, at reasonable intervals, he should send in his suggested contributions. Dickens's letter was dated Tuesday, 20th January, 1835, and on Saturday, the 31st January, 1835, appeared the first number of the *Evening Chronicle*. In it, under the head 'Sketches of London—No. I.,' with a bracketed intimation that it was written [For the *Evening Chronicle*], appeared the first of the series—less than a column in length—signed 'Boz.' 'Gin-shops' on that day week appeared as the second of these now memorable contributions. The rest followed at uncertain intervals. When these had long become the theme of talk, when the earliest collected series of them had been republished in book form, with illustrations from the etching-needle of George Cruikshank, an entirely new venture, in general outline not unlike the *Evening Chronicle* projected, illustrated first by Seymour, and afterwards by Phiz, the *vis comica* of which, within six months from its commencement, suddenly lifted Boz, the random sketcher in the *Evening Chronicle*, from a first to a third place among the master humorists of England. Everybody knows perfectly well that this was accomplished by the issuing from the press, in the earlier part of 1836, of the opening instalments of *Pickwick*. Fifteen guineas a month was the modest sum guaranteed, at starting, to the young author—the very amount he had earned each week when toiling in the gallery as a reporter on the *Mirror of Parliament*. For five months together the publication hung fire. Sam Weller made his appearance on the scene, however, and the tide turned immediately. Taken at the flood, as it was, upon the instant by the young humorist, it led him on at once to both fame and fortune. And what was more, throughout the whole remaining three-and-forty years of his life, down to the very last moment, when the pen suddenly dropped from his hand in the middle of his last romance, that Mystery of Edwin Drood which he was never to solve, that tide never once slackened. From first to last his popularity all through his career was consistently and persistently a high-water mark. A cheque for five hundred pounds came to him from his publishers simultaneously with the appearance of the twelfth instalment of *Pickwick*. By the time the double number completing the work was issued from the press, the green monthly parts had passed into a circulation of very nearly forty thousand. When accounts were squared up on that earliest publication of the book, Chapman and Hall, after paying the author four thousand pounds, secured a net profit of twenty thousand pounds for themselves. Until the success achieved by *Pickwick*, however, was beyond all possibility of dispute, Charles Dickens resolutely and painstakingly laboured on in his original capacity (ever since, that is, he had, to the end, taken pen or pencil in hand) as a shorthand-writer. Night after night in the gallery he recorded, as he whimsically expressed it long afterwards, predictions that never came to pass, perorations that were never fulfilled, explanations that were only meant to mystify. He wallowed in words. Britannia, that unfortunate female, was always, he protested, before him like a trussed fowl; skewered through and through with office pens, and bound hand and foot with red tape. While yet in his ingenuous youth, he was already sufficiently behind the scenes to know the worth (meaning, of course, in his vocabulary, the worthlessness) of political existence. 'I am quite an infidel about it,' he averred to the very last, 'and shall never be converted.' If he happened to speak of the debates as heavy, he took occasion at once to explain that he meant solely as to length, not quality; they being in the last respect, according to his estimate of them, not often otherwise. The time came at length—it was at the close of the session of 1836, during that memorable August for him, simultaneously with the publication of the magazines for which appeared the fifth green number of *Pickwick*, wherein Sam Weller by suddenly coming to the fore with a half-blacked boot on his left hand in the coachyard of the White Hart down in the Borough, opened up for Charles Dickens with absolute assurance a triumphant career in authorship—that he felt justified in relieving himself from the responsibility of grudging on in the gallery as a parliamentary reporter. Then at last, as he insisted, he considered himself reasonably entitled to escape from the dreary debates. Wherefore, as he remarked, 'One joyful night I noted down the music of the parliamentary bagpipes for the last time and I have never heard it since, though I still recognise the old prone in the newspapers, without any substantial variation (except, perhaps, that there is more of it), all the live-long session. From that time onwards he never once plied the stenographic pencil; though as he thirty years afterwards humorously admitted he—when listening to a dull speech (a phenomenon actually within his experience)—beguiled the weary hours of the moment by mentally following the speaker in the old, old way, at moments even finding his hand going on the table-cloth, taking imaginary notes of it all. Thenceforth, however, from the close of the August of 1836, that particular phase of Dickens's experience as a journalist may be said, in old legal phraseology, to have ceased and determined. Occasional associations with journalism he had afterwards, but never in that capacity. Under his editorship, nine years and a half later on, namely, from Wednesday, the 21st January 1846, the career of an entirely new morning journal—the *Daily News*—was inaugurated. Within less than three weeks from that date, however, his editorial connection with the new enterprise was brought by himself, on Monday, the 19th of February 1846, to an abrupt termination. His exceptional capacities were thenceforward no longer frittered away piecemeal in the important, no doubt, but essentially ephemeral requirements of journalism. Nevertheless, down to the very close of his preeminently brilliant, sustained and prosperous career in authorship, Charles Dickens may be said quite truly to have remained consistently the last—and this in the very loftiest sense in which the phrase has ever been applied—what he was when, as a mere stripling, he first stepped into the gallery as a shorthand-writer. He sustained his character, in other words, down to the very end of his life as a peerless and unapproachable reporter. He had become the Reporter of Human Nature.—*Time.*

FRENCH DESIGNS ON TRIPOLI.

PARIS, June 27.

A DESPATCH which the Havas Agency has received by post reveals the not unanticipated fact that the interests of civilisation, and the welfare of mankind generally, which made it necessary for France to interfere in Tunis, are now causing her much concern. Beyond the frontiers of Tunis the Kroumirs, as we all know, endangered the security of the Algerian frontier. But it is not a little singular that now the Havas Agency, which seems to be the chosen medium of communication between the Government and the public, should bring into strong prominence the conduct of the Turkish authorities in Tripoli, and complain that it gives uneasiness to the French protectors of the Bey's possessions. In fact, it is broadly hinted that it may possibly interfere with the carrying out of the benevolent intentions of France towards Tunis.

The *communiqué* published by the Havas Agency professes to be a letter from Tripoli, dated June 24th. It begins by animadverting on the conduct of the new Turkish Governor, Narif Pacha, who is described as having made insane military preparations. He actually had the audacity, it seems, to organise military promenades, and to parade his men in front of the French Consulate. It is not easy to tell why Narif Pasha should not do that. We are told France never went to war against Tunis, and yet she paraded a brigade of four thousand men in the Bey's own pleasure gardens. Therefore it is hard to see why the authors of the Havas *communiqué* should object to the Turkish commander of Tripoli, which is a Turkish province, marching his troops past the Consulate of France, a country with which Turkey is as yet at peace.

The next *gravamen* against the Turkish Governor of Tripoli is that he has dared to organise four military camps on the frontiers—at Naloat, Djerba, Sinaoat, and Rhadames; and that he is organising native levies, thereby causing great perturbation in the native mind. "The danger of this will be all the more readily understood," adds the informant of Messrs. Havas and Co., "when it is known that from time immemorial, even before the French occupation of Algeria, the province of Tripoli was the real source of all the insurrections in Algeria and Tunis. The religious sects in Tripoli enjoy immense influence over all the African tribes, even as far as Morocco." The case is a repetition of that of the wolf and the lamb. Tripoli, we are asked to believe, is making itself objectionable to the French in Africa, and thwarting their civilising mission in Tunis. But over and above all this there is a special grievance, which had best be stated in the words of the Havas despach:—

"The great question pending at Tripoli relates to the Protectorate of Tunisian subjects, which protectorate the Treaty of the 12th of May assigns to the representatives of France. The Turkish Governor absolutely refuses to carry out this provision of the Treaty. M. Ferand, the French Consul at Tripoli, has experienced the greatest difficulties in connection with that subject up to the present time. Thanks to his experience of Africa, and his prudence, the dangers created by the militerism of the Turks and the incitements of the Marabouts have been averted. But their existence is unanimously admitted by the European population of Tripoli."

As the Havas Agency is a channel for the conveyance of semi-official information, the conspicuous publication of this information about Tripoli has naturally caused a good deal of uneasiness and raised a question as to whether the game played at Tunis may not be renewed at Tripoli. It is all the more serious that the relations between France and Turkey are just now what the French call "*ce trémement tendues.*" Contrary to the usual practice the French Ambassador, M. Tissot, on his departure from Constantinople, did not apply for an audience to take leave of the Sultan. The excited state of public feeling in Italy is too obvious to be denied, and the semblance of a design on the part of France against Tripoli would render continuance of amicable relations between the two countries pronounced in the extreme. Outside political circles the course pursued by the French Government is occasioning no small perplexity. Its calculations of the future are satisfactory, and recent semi-official publications would imply a desire to pick a quarrel with "the sister nation." The Tunis business was a wanton defiance of all the European Powers. Now we have, in addition, a semi-official hint that as the security of Algeria required intervention in Tunis, it may also required intervention in Tripoli. Simultaneously with this, an attitude in connection with Montenegro is assumed, by which the friendship England of so haughty and over-bearing a character as to suggest the unpleasant idea that the Rulers of France have ignored the relative importance of nations, and that they are under the delusion that England need not be treated on at least a footing of equality. Nowhere are the qualities and merits of France and Frenchmen more readily and cheerfully acknowledged than in England, but the utterance seems inclined to make of her new-born power ice creating unpleasant doubts. The French Empire was distrusted as a source of danger to the peace of Europe. It will be the fault of the Republic if it creates in Europe a feeling with respect to itself, and converts the good will which was universally entertained towards it into suspicion and hostility.

Twelve thousand Spanish subjects are migrating homeward from Oran, owing to their having no security for life or property within the French Algerian frontiers. There is a wholesale departure of Italian artisans from Marseilles. English traders here, owing to the uncertainty which prevails as to the Commercial Treaty, are unable to renew leases now about to expire, or to enter into contracts. This is a state of things which no sensible French ruler would consider satisfactory, and if the Chambers realised it they would very soon mend their ways. But the Chambers are imperfectly informed. They do not realise what is going on, and the only man who could with adequate authority ask the Government what it is driving at is content to bide events in the Presidential chair.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE ALEXANDER.

VARNA, June 28.

I HAVE been accorded an interview by Prince Alexander at Moaltely, a charming place facing the Black Sea, and five miles from Varna. His Highness expressed his great pleasure at meeting a representative of *The Standard*, especially, he said, because nowhere was his position more misunderstood than in England.

"I do not," said his Highness, "allude to Mr. Labouchere, and those who think with him. I know well enough what kind of people they are; but I am anxious to put myself right with the English people. I shall be perfectly frank and open with you. I never wished to become the Prince of Bulgaria. On the day of my election I said to the Emperor William, 'I shall not accept the position.' I had read the half-Republican Constitution which it was proposed to confer upon the Principality. I knew the man who drew it up, and I knew what to expect from Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff. I therefore declined the offer, but ultimately I gave way, chiefly in order to oblige the Czar. I knew that there is nobody else whom Russia could propose would be acceptable to Austria."

"I have tried," continued his Highness, "to do the best I could under the difficulties in which I have been placed. During the two years I have filled the Throne I have had to dismiss seven Cabinets and three Chambers, and I have had to oppose a large number of useless Bills. No really useful law has been proposed in the Chamber. They are all childish and selfish, not meant for the good of the people, but only to benefit the governing clique."

"Everywhere," said the Prince, continuing the conversation, "my name has been abused. The Constitution has been flung in my face by way of intimidating me. When I replied that the Constitution was not a reality—that the Bulgarian people had no idea of a Constitution that formerly they recognised the Sultan, and now the Prince—then they appealed to my personal authority, but always against me, and for their own ends."

"For instance," said the Prince, "when stones were required for mending the roads, they affirmed to the people that the stones were for my palace. When it was necessary to impose increased taxes they declared that it was for my personal expenses. The Administration and the law courts are corrupt, down to the very gendarmerie. I could do nothing with ten or twelve ruling men, who lived as emigrants in the great towns, in the lowest society, and who desired to make me an accomplish in their selfish purposes. All power was theirs; all responsibility to the people and before Europe rested with me. There was no justice to be found in the whole of the country. Judges who declined to obey their commands were dismissed or otherwise got rid of."

"I," said the Prince, with some gathering warmth of feeling, "have been most shamefully belied. I am a soldier—begged German—and I hate liars. Gabrova was imprisoned, and I ordered his release. They said my orders should be obeyed, but they were not attended to. It was not until the new Administration had taken office that the man was released, after fifty-three days' confinement. I am sick of having to go to such people. I wrote to the Emperor Alexander who in several letters advised me to risk the Constitution in order to drive away the swindlers who were making use of the Constitution to cover their misdeeds. I hesitated to accept this advice, and preferred resigning."

"Meantime," continued the Prince, "I had learned to like the people. They are good, industrious, and brave. The country is very fertile. It has immense resources and a great future. During my journey after the Czar's death I took the opportunity of asking the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany what would be the best course for me to pursue. They each replied, 'Do what you please, but do not leave Bulgaria.' Bulgaria *c'est moi*—that is to say, for the Great Powers and for all the Bulgarian people, except perhaps some fifty thousand idealists. Knowing my responsibility, I have chosen a temporary Dictatorship, in order to secure future freedom and the Constitutional rights of the people."

"I know perfectly well," his Highness remarked, "that in these times one man cannot govern a whole country at his pleasure. I have therefore resolved to share the work and the responsibility with the people. Even during the Septennate, which I contemplate, I shall call Assemblies for discussing the Budget, carrying out Conventions, and especially for controlling the Administration. The Bulgarians must see what can be done with an honest Administration. If I succeed, I shall propose a modification of the Constitution, perhaps upon the German model, but in any case with two Houses having a divided responsibility."

"You ask me," said the Prince, "why this is to be for seven years? I reply, because I hope that by that time the effects of the agitation will pass away, and the agitators themselves will submit. If my object is achieved in five years, in three years, or in one year, so much the better. I hesitated before taking the step I have taken; but I had no choice. As I have said, the whole of the Administration, down to the gendarmerie, is corrupt. I could not dismiss four thousand people. They would not resign, and I had to intimidate them, knowing that not a single sentence passed by a Court-martial would be carried out; and this was really the case. During my journey through the country I saw how the people were affected towards me. In spite of the agitation I went boldly into their midst. I heard cries of '*Vive la Constitution*,' but very seldom. The people generally gave me a cordial welcome. I was very reserved, even rough, as in my Proclamation I showed clearly that I must maintain their rights. I hope my doings are understood by the European Press. Four or five years hence, when I have made Bulgaria for the Bulgarians, as the Czar Liberator wished me to do—for the sect of worthless, selfish people, who servilise over and expatriate all who oppose their ring, why do nothing for the good of the people, abuse my name, ruin the country, and violate the Constitution—I hope that I shall obtain justice."

"You asked me," said his Highness, in conclusion, "whether any foreign influence has been brought to bear upon me in the course I have taken? I declare to you and to Europe most emphatically that neither Russia nor any other Power has sought to influence me. Read the Constitutional history of Bulgaria during the past two years; then you will know all. I hope to see you at Sistova. Good-bye."

The Prince seemed quite excited when detailing to me what he had suffered at the hands of the Ministers whom he had been obliged to dismiss. He spoke with the frankness of a soldier. His manner is very charming, and I cannot wonder that he is liked by the people.

The results of the elections, so far as they have gone, are favourable to the Prince. The voters have everywhere been asked, "Do you want the Prince to go?" When the reply has been "No," they have been told, "Then vote for him." Besides the voting a sort of *plebiscite* has been taken in all the communities. Voters on being asked if they wished the Prince to remain have all expressed themselves in the affirmative. This Vote, together with the addresses of loyalty which have been presented to the Prince, will be laid before the Assembly, and afterwards published.—*Standard's Special Correspondent.*

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE match between Oxford University and Middlesex was productive of some heavy scoring. The county won the toss, and, going in first, were not disposed of till they had put together 313 runs, of which Mr. J. D. Walker contributed no fewer than 128. In their first essay the Oxonians could only score 150, and consequently had to follow on. Their second attempt was more successful, as, thanks mainly to 106 by their Captain, Mr. C. H. Leslie, they scored 285, leaving their opponents 129 to get to win, which they succeeded in doing for the loss of only three wickets. The match of the week was of course the University match, of which an account has already appeared in our columns. The Notts eleven, as at present constituted, had of course no chance with Yorkshire, as although the latter only scored 113, they won by an innings and seven runs to spare, none of the lace county's representatives being able to make any stand against the bowling of Peate and Bates. Mr. A. N. Hornby was again in great form in the match between Lancashire and Derbyshire, as he rattled up 145 in his only innings, his county winning by an innings, with 141 runs to spare.

SUNSTROKE.

SUNSTROKE, *coup de soleil*, insolation, or heat apoplexy, for by all these names is this complaint known, has been described from the earliest times, and would in fact hardly have escaped observation. There is a case of it related in the Bible. "And Manasses was her husband, of her tribe and kindred who died in the barley harvest. For as he stood overseeing them, and bound sheaves in the field, the heat came upon his head, and he fell on his bed and died in the city of Bothulia." It is by no means uncommon in this country, and during the summer months one can hardly take up a paper without seeing an account of a case. In tropical climates it is of much more frequent occurrence than with us. In England the field labourer is the most frequent sufferer, but in India the greatest number of cases occurs amongst troops engaged in long marches under a scorching sun. Exercise exhausts the store of nervous force and increases the natural warmth of the body, the high temperature of the surrounding air precludes due radiation from the surface, and the result is sunstroke. The effects of a high temperature are much influenced by the style of dress adopted. In India sportsmen often expose themselves to the hottest weather when in pursuit of game, but they rarely suffer provided they take the precaution to wear loose light clothing and to protect the head and spine by a suitable headdress. On the other hand, men dressed as our soldiers used to be, in tightly-fitting clothing, encumbered with heavy, ill-arranged accoutrements, and furnished with a head-dress that was useless or worse than useless, succumb to the effects of heat in large numbers. Exhaustion as the result of prolonged exercise is powerful predisposing cause of sunstroke. When severe muscular exertion is carried on for

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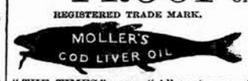

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